The New-York Times.

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THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Highly Important Movements in Progress.

Our Pickets Driven Back Across the Rapidan.

The Corps of McDowell and Banks Hurried Forward.

Heavy Cannonading Heard in the Direction of the Rapidan.

A BRISK SKIRMISH AT WOLFTOWN.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 9.

Government officers, arrived from Culpepper Court-house this morning, bring highly important intelligence from POPE's army. His pickets had been thrown out on the southern bank of the Rapidan. Early on Friday morning they were attacked by the rebels in superior force and driven across the river. As soon as the information reached Culpepper Court-house, McDOWELL's corps was ordered forward, and in a short time started—HARTSUFF's and CRAWFORD's Brigades leading the advance. The troops were in splendid fighting trim, and in the best of spirits. BANKS' corps followed McDOWELL's, and all moved forward toward the point where our pickets had been driven across the Rapidan, some 10 or 12 miles from Gordonsville.

About 5 in the afternoon heavy firing was heard at Culpepper Court-house, in the direction of the Rapidan, and people generally believed that a severe engagement was going on. The better opinion, however, seemed to be that only an artillery fight was going on across the river, and that, under cover of our artillery, our troops were assuming the advance line of defence for the massing of our army along the north bank of the Rapidan—at the same time, perhaps, dislodging the rebels who had driven in our pickets from their positions on the other side. Some insisted that POPE would push steadily on, without stopping, to Gordonsville; others believed the dispositions of the troops hardly completed for such a movement yet, and that they would not have left Culpepper Court-house but for the rebel attack on our pickets.

Gen. POPE had left headquarters at Sperryville, and was understood to be personally directing movements.

LATEST REPORTS FROM THE ADVANCE.

MADISON COURT-HOUSE, via CULPEPPER, Friday, Aug. 8, 1862.

A skirmish between our pickets and a body of rebel cavalry, occurred yesterday, at a place called Wolftown, some eight or ten miles from here, on the Stanardsville road.

A battalion of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry was sent forward, who charged upon and drove the rebels beyond the Rapidan, killing two and wounding several.

Our loss is as follows: James Dobbins, killed; John C. Evans, shot in the foot; George Earley and John Ballantine, slightly injured—all of Company E, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, and belonging to the Picket Guard.

This morning everything is reported quiet along our lines.

This community is very short of horses, the country having been cleaned of them by the rebels.

CULPEPPER, Va., Friday, Aug. 8.

Gen. POPE and Staff have arrived, and are located near the house of Mr. WALLACH, Editor of the Washington Star.

Gen. BUFORD's Cavalry were at Madison the 6th. He reports all quiet. The enemy had reported there that JACKSON had removed to Liberty Mills, on the Rapidan, west of the Central Railroad, having a force of 30,000 men.

Everything indicates readiness for action.

The citizens are desponding. No orders have yet reached the Provost-Marshal to administer the oath of allegiance to citizens.

Cars arrived yesterday with passengers and freight from Alexandria.

The telegraph will be completed to-day.

DETAILS OF PREVIOUS OPERATIONS.

The Reported Evacuation of Richmond—Gen. Crawford's Movements—A Loyal New-Yorker—The Lack of Luxuries.

CAMP OF THE SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Monday, Aug. 4.

Reports are frequently received here through various channels to the effect that the rebel army of Richmond have been removing from the city southward for the last ten days. The source through which some of these reports come are entitled to full credence. It is added that, among the causes of the evacuation of Richmond are the exhaustion of the country north of the James, the infectious and pestilential atmosphere, and the superior advantages of the James as a line of defence. It is also stated they intend to maintain an open railroad connection with the valley, via Lynchburgh, Charlottesville and Gordonsville to Staunton, to the last moment, as a reserve for supplies.

Your correspondent will not vouch for the accuracy of these statements, but is at liberty to say that they receive a large degree of credence in high quarters.

The unexpected visit of Gen. CRAWFORD's cavalry to Orange Court-house, on Saturday, struck terror to the secession population of town and country. The force he attacked there was far superior to his own, but he remained there long enough to accomplish the object of his visit, and retired in good order behind the Rapidan, closely followed by the rebels, who continually harassed his rear. As stated in my dispatch, his loss was but two killed and several wounded, while the loss of the enemy was eleven killed, many wounded, and fifty-two prisoners. The rebel force opposed to him were two regiments of ROBERTSON's (late ASHBY's) Cavalry, who have recently been withdrawn from Harrisonburgh. The Valley, it is stated, is now guarded only by guerrillas, and a few isolated companies of regular cavalry.

It is rare to find in this section of the State, persons of true-blue Unionism, but they are sometimes to be met with. Dr. DOW, of Little Washington, formerly of the State of New-York, and his energetic and accomplished wife, are instances of this character. Before the rebellion, in addition to his professional duties, this estimable pair kept a Seminary for education in the higher branches of literature and domestic accomplishments. Their well-known Union sentiments caused a withdrawal of a large proportion of his professional patronage and their scholars, and they were frequently threatened with summary vengeance for refusing to aid the rebellion. On the arrival of our troops here, the Doctor and his lady threw open their hospitable mansion to the sick, (particularly to those of the Sixtieth New-York, officers and men). The school-room was turned into a hospital, and the elegancies of life gave way to nursing the sick, cooking and washing—and this without further hope of reward than the approval of conscience. More than one officer and private attribute their convalescence to the medical skill and kind attentions of this humane family. At present the Doctor has been placed in charge of the small hospitals in the town, but it seems a more fitting reward that he should be appointed to one of the vacancies in the corps of army surgeons, a position which his familiarity with the diseases of this climate, and their approved remedies, fit him for. The want of the luxuries of camp-life, such as tobacco, cigars, soaps, can-meats and fruits, and extra articles of clothing, usually furnished by sutlers, is beginning to be seriously felt in this corps. Admitting the necessity of suspending the heretofore almost unlimited access of speculators and small traders to the camps, it seems practicable to admit, through regularly appointed sutlers, such articles as long habit or real necessity have made necessary for the soldier's health, if not his very existence.

Without knowledge, or even an intimation of the cause of this blockade, it is to be hoped it will soon be removed.

The midday sun for the past week has been almost unbearable, even by the strongest constitutions. In consequence, the regimental drills and parades in most cases have been ordered earlier in the morning and later in the afternoon.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Rebels at Malvern Hill—Bravery of the Eleventh Massachusetts—The Rebels Suspicious of the Irish and Germans, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARRISON'S LANDING, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1862.

Nothing has been seen or heard of the rebels since their defeat and rout at Malvern Hill, yesterday morning. The farm-house of a Mr. CREW, a resident of Richmond, was badly used by the rebels, during their occupation of the Hill. The furniture was nearly all destroyed, together with a valuable piano. To-day the house was accidentally burned.

The shot which struck down the members of Company G, Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, was the spherical shell, and filled with small balls and pieces of iron. This regiment behaved splendidly throughout the entire march and action. The casualty which occurred in its ranks, instead of creating any confusion seemed only to knit them together the firmer, and the habit of thorough and tried discipline was not for an instant neglected. The severed ranks were instantly closed up, and the march continued without interruption. In the closer presence of the enemy they also maintained a compact and solid formation, which no occasion of the hour could shatter.

A member of the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment was killed, also one of the Sixteenth Massachusetts. Most of the prisoners taken belonged to a Georgia cavalry regiment. All their cannon were captured, but not until their ammunition had been expended. They say their force did not number over one hundred and fifty men, and that they were merely stationed there as pickets. There was, also, another rebel cavalry regiment there, known as the First North Carolinians, six of whom were taken yesterday morning and brought to Gen. McCLELLAN's quarters by a party of stragglers from some of our regiments. They made no attempt to escape, but gave themselves up with apparent willingness.

They represent that the rebels are still suspicious of the Irish national flag, which is sometimes displayed by some of our regiments, from the magic influence it possesses over the minds and actions of the Emeralders in their ranks, and wherever it is recognized in the field it is avoided by those regiments having any strong admixture of sons of the Green Isle in its ranks. On several occasions have the Irishmen been ordered to the rear, or to some distant part of the field, rather than bring them in contact with the folds of the harp and shamrock. The great reverence the Germans have, also, for their national colors, has created considerable apprehension in the minds of many of the leaders having that element of character strongly compounded in their commands—lest the banners of that far-off land should be displayed upon the battle-field. Their songs and aspirations are burdened with praise and reverence of Faderland. They cannot be persuaded to renounce their national predilections, and have no heart in the cause in which they are forced to serve. Their patronage is not given to the South willingly, or from any benefits that can accrue to them by the success of the rebellion.

At last profitable industry is to be awarded to our contrabands at this place, for the devotedness with which they have clung to our garments, and the avidity and relish with which they have punished our hard bread, salt beef, rice, and molasses. Last evening orders were received to advance this formidable "Corps de Afrique" to the front, armed with pick and spade, and they will now inaugurate that era of usefulness to which our heroic soldiers have long bent their vision. To say that they relinquish their life of "inglorious ease" without manifest symptoms of regret would be untrue. They do not relish the change; but after digging their way to within five miles of Richmond, as many of their white brethren have done, they may learn to like it as well as anybody. There is nothing like the force of circumstances to tame down our prejudices, and in time they may be led to appreciate the blessing of free labor, as well as ourselves. There is this difference, however, in their favor: We expected it—they didn't.

Some of them protest against this measure of our Generals, as being incompatible with their impressions of a free government. When they exchanged their palpable woes for future comfort, they supposed they had worked out, upon the plantation, their proportion of the curse entailed upon Adam's children, and were to receive the fruits of their toil at the hands of the Federal army. ARGUS.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF BLACKS.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM GEN. KEARNEY.

The following is an extract from a private letter written to a gentleman in Newark by Gen. KEARNEY:

"But besides drilling, it is time for us to deprive the enemy of their [illegible] engines of war. There is no more Southern man at heart than myself. I am so from education, [illegible], and from being a [illegible] unprejudiced lover of the Union. But this is now no longer time for hesitation. As the blacks are the rural military force of the South, so should they indiscriminately be received, if not seized and sent off. I would not arm them, but I would use them to spare our whites, needed with their colors, needed to drill, that first source of discipline—that first utility in battle. But in furtherance of this, instead of the usual twenty pioneers per regiment, I would select fifty stalwart blacks, give them the ax, the pick and the spade—but give them high military organization. We want bands; give us twenty blacks—each military organization. So, too, cooks for the companies—teamsters—even artillery-drivers. Do not stop there—and always without arms—organize engineer regiments of blacks for the fortifications—pontoon regiments of blacks—black hospital corps of nurses. But this in practice, and the day, that from European interference, we have to look bitterness nearly in the face—then, and not till then, awaken to the conviction, that you have an army of over fifty thousand highly disciplined soldiery—superior to double the number of our ordinary run of badly disciplined, badly officered, unreliable regiments now intrusted with the fortunes of the North. I would seek French officers for them, from their peculiar gift over "natives." In their own service they easily beat the Arabs—and then officer them and surpass their own troops in desperate valor; also, I should advise some Jamaica sergeants of the black regiments. As for the women—employ them in hospitals, and in making cartridges, &c.

I know the Southern character intimately. It is not truly brave. It is at times desperate—invincible if successful—most dispirited if the reverse—intimidated at a distant idea, which they would encounter, if suddenly brought to them, face to face. This idea of black adjuncts to the military awakens nothing inhuman. It but prevents the slave, runaway, or abandoned to us, from becoming a moneyed pressure upon us. It eventually would prepare them for freedom—for surely, we do not intend to give them up to their rebel masters. In fine, why have we even now many old soldiers on the frontier garrisons. Send there a black regiment on trial, not at once, but gradually—by the process I named above. Do this, and besides acquiring a strong provisional army, you magnify your present one by over 50,000 men."

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Released Prisoners at Harrison's Landing—Stragglers Found Near Malvern Hill.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 7.

The mailboat from Harrison's Landing arrived at 4 o'clock this morning, and reports that the Union prisoners from Richmond have arrived at Harrison's Landing. It is thought there are many more besides the three thousand which were expected. The most of them are expected to remain at Harrison's for the present.

A large number of stragglers were found near Malvern Hill when the Union troops took possession of that place.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 8.

The United States Sanitary transport *Daniel Webster*, arrived from New-York at Fortress Monroe at an early hour this morning. After stopping about an hour, she proceeded up the river to Harrison's Landing, with a cargo of vegetables for the army. Doctor DUNSTER, Medical Director of Transports, was on board, and 120 nurses.

The mail-boat from Harrison's Landing arrived at 4 o'clock, this afternoon.

It is reported that our army has fallen back to Harrison's Landing, leaving Malvern Hill to the rebels, after accomplishing the object of the reconnoissance.

The weather to-day has been exceedingly warm—considered the hottest of the season.

Commodore WILKES went up the James River to-day.

Some very entertaining target practice took place, to-day, from the British steam sloop-of-war now lying in the Roads, abreast of the fort. Her firing was very accurate. Nearly every shell exploded at the point aimed at.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Plans for a Rebel Rising—Railroad Company Subscribes Money to Assist in Suppressing the Guerrillas.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Aug. 9.

The *Democrat*, of this city, learns that the present uprising of the rebels in Missouri, is in accordance with the plan conceived by Gen. PRICE, after his defeat at Pea Ridge, when he told his followers to go home, put in their crops, and attend to their business generally until the harvest, and then to rise throughout the State and form guerrilla bands, and be prepared to meet him in the Fall, when he would return again to lead them.

The Pacific Railroad Company has subscribed $15,000 for the suppression of guerrilla operations in Missouri.

The recruiting officers for the volunteer regiments are authorized to enlist from the enrolled militia of the State.

GUERRILLAS WIPED OUT IN MISSOURI.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Friday, Aug. 8.

Maj. MONTGOMERY came up with COFFIN's guerrillas in the western part of Dod County, yesterday, attacked them, killed 11, wounded 4, and took 17 prisoners.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

A Dash at the Rebels by Col. Wyncoop—A Fight Expected at McMinnville, Tenn.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Aug. 8.

Col. WYNCOOP's Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry attacked the rebel FORREST's force, on Calf-Killer River, near Sparta, killed thirty, and then withdrew and rejoined Gen. NELSON, at McMinnville, where an attack by rebels in large force was hourly expected.

It is reported that Gen. BUELL has possession of Chattanooga, but it needs confirmation.

The train from Columbus was fired into by guerrillas, and about twenty passengers wounded. The brakeman died of his wounds to-day. He received fourteen shots. Cross ties were piled upon the road to obstruct the passage of the train. The engineer, knowing his only safety was in going ahead, opened the valves and dashed through the obstructions, thus saving the train.

A small Union force, guarding a wagon train, was to-day driven from Lebanon back to Nashville.

The body of Gen. McCOOK was forwarded to Cincinnati this morning. The Ninth Ohio regiment, of which he was Colonel, inflicted severe chastisement upon the people residing at the scene of his murder. Seven dwellings were in flames at one time.

GEN. LANE AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

A Proclamation to the People of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Dacotah.

OFFICE OF RECRUITING COMMISSIONER, DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS, LEAVENWORTH CITY, Kan., Aug. 4, 1862.

To the loyal men of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Dacotah:

The Government is engaged in raising an army that will insure the suppression of the rebellion, and the aid of every loyal man is invoked for the accomplishment of this object. Experience has shown that the lenient policy pursued will not win the insurgents back to their allegiance, nor disarm the traitors. The Government is fully aroused to this stern reality.

The conviction exists in the minds of the *people* that nothing but war, real earnest war, can be availing, and the National authorities are responding to this conviction of the people. Acting upon this policy, the Government has authorized me to organize an army in this Department; and, in the name of that Government, I call upon every loyal man to aid me in the work.

My powers in the premises are full. Camps will be established at convenient points within the limits of this Department, and supplies of arms and accoutrements, camp-equipage and subsistence will be furnished. Everything necessary to the complete equipment of the forces will be promptly and fully supplied. Every volunteer will receive the bounty of $25 and one month's advance pay upon being mustered into the service. Those who join this army will designate the men who shall command them. *These forces will be used for the defence of this Department.* While the armies of the North and East will be marched to meet the rebels upon their own soil, no troops can be sent here for our protection. We must rely upon the organized forces now in this Department, and such as can be raised among ourselves. The Government will provide munitions of war—the men we must furnish.

It is expected that the State and Territorial Governments will earnestly cooperate with the representative of the General Government in this patriotic work, and that every loyal heart will swell with a chivalric enthusiasm in the holy cause.

The nation is struggling for its existence. The noblest institutions ever established amongst men are in peril. A Herculean effort is being organized to avert this calamity. All over the teeming, loyal States the people are rising. Their treasure is poured out like water, and the best lives are being pledged to victory. Shall we not, then, stand by the old flag, in defence of our hearthstones and family altars? I do not say to you, go, and perform this great work, but I do say, come, and join the host marshaling for the conflict. Where duty leads I will be with you. Rally, then, our country calls!

JAMES H. LANE,
Commissioner for Recruiting Department of Kansas.

CONCERNING SKEDADDLING

Great Excitement Among the Butternuts and Weak-Kneed Young Men.

The Effect of Secretary Stanton's Order in and About this City.

Scenes at the Foreign Steamer Landings.

LOCAL TRAVEL NOT INTERFERED WITH.

Superintendent Kennedy Appointed Special Provost-Marshal.

Within the memories of the present and two preceding generations, there has been no such excitement as that which yesterday pervaded all classes of our City population. The recent order of the Secretary of War, relative to the evasion of military duty, is the cause, and a most amusing, as well as shameless, desire to get rid of the hobgoblin "DRAFT" is the result.

The wording of the orders being somewhat obscure, led many literal persons to absurd misconceptions. Some supposed that all communication with Brooklyn, Jersey City, and so on, was to be stopped; and with this unfounded supposition for a text, they spent the day in arguing with the Marshal, bothering the Superintendent, and boring every one who would listen to them. For certain very sufficient reasons, the order was made as it was, but, upon the authority of United States Marshal MURRAY, we say that there will be no restriction whatever on

LOCAL TRAVEL.

The reasons why Mr. STANTON has placed it in the power of the authorities to enforce the order literally, are such as all good citizens would recognize, were they permitted to, as just and normal. Suffice it for us to know, at present, that all loyal citizens can go and come from their business or amusement as they see fit and where they see fit—locally.

In the meantime, there is no disguising the fact that, to all intents and purposes, the City is under

MARTIAL LAW.

Yesterday afternoon, Supt. KENNEDY received from the War Department the appointment of Special Provost-Marshal for the Metropolitan Police District, and is vested with full powers pertaining to that office. He appointed Inspectors CARPENTER, FOLK, DILKS and LEONARD Deputy Special Provost-Marshals. Orders were also issued constituting the whole of the Metropolitan Police force a Provost-Marshal Guard.

The necessity of this step is obvious. Mr. KENNEDY is instructed to execute the recent orders of the Government, and this places him in the position to do so.

AT THE STEAMERS

Which sailed for Europe yesterday, there was trouble indeed. The order suddenly put it into the heads of hundreds of people that they should do well to go to Europe. Sundry steamers were advertised to sail on Saturday, and in them they engaged, unluckily, their passage.

One of the steamers most liberally patronized was the *Etna*, as she was advertised to sail on Saturday at noon. Her dock is at the foot of Spring-street, North River, and on that morning it presented many extraordinary scenes, which must furnish abundant material for the historic annals of our time. The police of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, under Capt. DICKSON, who proved himself while performing a disagreeable duty, a gentlemanly and kind officer,—were out, in the words of one of them, "bright and early," to accomplish the desire of our Government to retain citizens of the Republic on our shore. Many of the would-be passengers, who would have gladly stowed themselves in the spacious vessel, had their purpose thus overthrown.

At 10 o'clock a vast crowd of both sexes, and all ages and conditions of life, gathered on the dock, some having emerged from vehicles where the "Jehus" imposed a special tax on their departure in the exorbitant price of the ride. Baggage of all kinds, in boxes, trunks, portmanteaus, bedding, bound in patchwork quilts, household relics of family furniture; women, with bonnets slung carelessly over their shoulders, fainting with heat; men, of all ages, melting with perspiration, and almost overcome with excitement; children, in their mother's arms, peevish and crying; boys clamorous—were all witnessed in juxtaposition on the oblong dock, to the side of which the *Etna* was moored. Many of the strange crowd roamed up and down to discover some point by which they might get on board, without being subjected to the scrutiny of the Police. They were disappointed, however, for the officers sentineled every point of ingress.

The only entrance to the ship was by the central gang-plank, where Capt. DICKSON, and several of the officers of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, were posted. The rush at 11 o'clock to get on board was terrific; so much so that the officers, after using the utmost forbearance, were obliged to draw batons. Still the concourse, in which were many women, pressed forward with such force that the officers were obliged to clear a space by which the male passengers might be examined before entering the ship. On the main deck of the steamer, directly opposite the outside offices, were other policemen, who narrowly scanned the passengers as they proceeded, joyfully, and sometimes defiantly, to their respective locations.

Many of the passengers presented passports—but the Police, it was stated, refused to recognize such of them as were dated within the last ten days. An Irishman, of stout build but diminutive stature, teeming with perspiration, his back, arms and hands loaded with a wonderful assortment of baggage, succeeded, near noon, in getting on board the ship. Those who were not so fortunate, and who were in possession of the secret, spread the Celt's movement from tongue to tongue, till it reached the Police. A search was soon made, and the Hibernian was discovered, luggage and all, and ordered to go on shore. *He demurred, showed his ticket and refused to leave.* At last, the officer collared him down the gang-plank with a rapidity greater than he ascended it. The surrounding crowd of disappointed voyageurs appeared to be disaffected at this course: "Don't treat the man roughly," they shouted as they rushed wildly on the Police as if with the intention of rescuing the prisoner.

The officers, however, were reinforced, and succeeded in taking off the would-be stow-away, not, however, till he made several vigorous appeals to the increasing crowd to protect him and procure for him his coat; for he was put ashore in his shirt-sleeves.

THE SCENES ON THE DOCK

Worthy of note were many and varied. The dock was crowded with people who expected to sail—people of every description, but chiefly of the middle and poorer classes. They were seated on their luggage, talking disconsolately of their misfortunes. Some of the women were crying, but all waited in the vain hope that the obstacles would be removed, and they might be allowed to proceed on their projected tour.

Two men, attired in the garb of sailors, declared that they belonged to the vessel, but it was discovered that they had procured the disguise to proceed to Europe. They were arrested, but refused to give their names.

One man offered $100 to a policeman, if he would allow him on board. The offer was promptly refused.

Many of those whose passports obtained them admission to the ship, handed them to their friends on the dock, but were detected in the scheme.

At about 1 o'clock the steamer hauled out into the stream, and the many disappointed faces looked still more disconsolate, if that was possible.

THE STEAMER SAXONIA,

which was to sail yesterday at 4 o'clock, hauled out into the stream early in the forenoon.

At an early hour in the morning Capt. MOUNT, with Sergeant SLATER and a posse of the Third Precinct police, took possession of the dock, and excluded everybody not authorized to remain.

The passengers, chiefly Germans, began to arrive at about 9 o'clock, and as they passed through the crowd congregated around the gate, had to listen to the remarks of the "unterrified," sometimes more forcible than polite. At the gate a policeman took the passport for examination, which, if found provided with the cabalistic letters "J. A. K.," or "D. C.," acted like a charm, and opened a passage for the bearer; but if not bearing those initials, or being issued by a foreign Power and duly countersigned by the Consuls of their respective nations, or issued from the State Department at Washington after the 7th inst., then the unlucky traveler had to return for the completion of the necessary formalities.

A young German applied at the gate for admission, when the following colloquy ensued:

Policeman—"That passport is not right, it wants the signature from headquarters."

German—"But I paid tree thalers for it, to the Mister who made it, and he tells me dat I can travel wid it all over the world."

Policeman—"That may be, but you can't pass here."

German (waxing warm)—"But I paid tree thalers for it, and my passage too. I will have my satisfaction from you."

Policeman—"That you can get; move away;" and the Teuton disappeared in the crowd.

Hardly had this man left, when a small man with his wife (a six footer,) came to the gate. The man not having a passport, according to the rule, was excluded, but the woman admitted inside. "I wants my man," cries she. "He is glad to get away from you," calls a voice from the crowd. "He will make a good soldier," sings out another, while the poor man had to seek his passport without the aid of his wife.

All sorts of dodges were tried, but failed. One man coming up with *an old passport of some obscure German* Principality, countersigned by the Consul of this realm. "How long have you been in the country?" asked an inquisitive policeman. "Fourteen years next September," was the reply. "You never voted?" "Only four times." "That'll do. You had better visit Mr. KENNEDY, and to make you find the way, this gentleman will accompany you." Exit the traveler and a figure in *blue and brass.*

Another dodge, equally unsuccessful, was the wife dodge. "There is my wife going off, and I want to see her on board," sang out a man in a traveling suit from the wrong side of the gate, but it so happened that the lady in question had already been claimed by another party.

"Would you not let my brother see me on board?" said a Miss of fourteen or fifteen years, with the sweetest air possible to the M. P., "I am sure, he won't run away." "But I am not," was the courteous reply of the officer, and the unlucky wight, who had been refused a passport, had to shoulder his trunk and return to his home, there to await the result of the expected draft.

A carriage with four young men drove to the gate, but its progress was stopped, and the party had to return to No. 413 Broome-street for a safe conduct.

The crowning scene of the morning occurred at about 11 o'clock. A diminutive specimen of John Bull, rejoicing in the name of JOHN THOMAS, thinking himself unobserved, hired a boat at the foot of Dey-street, for the purpose of running the blockade. But, like the unfortunate *Memphis*, he had hardly left port when a cruiser, in the shape of a policeman, brought the boat to, and landed the Englishman on the dock, where Capt. MOUNT received him as follows: "Hi, you wanted to sneak away, my man; I am going to lock you up." The Englishman, trembling from head to foot, replied, "I am an H'english subject, on my way 'ome, and the Consul told me to do as I did; he will be 'ere presently." "Put the d—d Englishman into the Metropolitan Guard, Captain," sang out a dozen voices. "Sir, I am true to my country, Sir," said John Bull. "Where did you come from?" "From the West." "And made money?" "A little." One man suggested that he was a deserter, his hair being cut short; an investigation, however, did not prove anything of this kind against him, and so he was put out of the gate, where he was greeted with yells and hisses by the crowd, and before the Police could interfere, a Washington Market butcher applied his foot to the broadest part of the Englishman's body, so as to throw him, face downwards, into a heap of market rubbish.

A great deal of fun was enjoyed by the spectators, and a vast amount of inconvenience sustained by the anticipatory travelers.

THE ORDERS

under which the Police were acting were as follows:

"No person whatever, without a proper passport, must be allowed to go on any vessel bound for a foreign country at the time of sailing, except the officers and crew proper of the vessel, and the owner and agents of such vessels. This is to take effect forthwith."

This was telegraphed to the following Precincts in this City, as follows: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 16, and all the Brooklyn Precincts. Subsequently, the following supplementary order was issued to the 3d and 28th Precincts:

"Ladies and children may be allowed to go out as passengers without passports, but not to go on board as visitors."

Superintendent KENNEDY has written to Washington for instructions in special cases of aliens, emigrants and others. The Superintendent requires some discretionary power, similar to that which he exercised during the period when the first passport system was adopted. No United States passports dating anterior to the 1st instant were recognized by the Police.

A subsequent order was issued at 1 o'clock, as follows:

By an order from the War Department, all the passengers who had procured their passage-tickets prior to last night will be permitted to go on the steamers to-day." J. A. K.

A JOLLY CAR-LOAD.

Mr. KENNEDY came from Washington, Friday night, and relates that when he came through Baltimore he observed a considerable commotion in the management of the cars. There was one car which was detached from the rest. The inmates supposed that the engineer was only switching off, and taking on more cars, after which he would return and take them in tow.

Mr. KENNEDY said that just as they were moving off, he observed that each door of the car was guarded by policemen, and that heads of individuals were protruded from the windows with anxious countenances peering toward the departing train. Mr. KENNEDY asked a policeman standing next to him on the car what was the meaning of the proceeding, and was told that the car contained Secessionists who expected to take to-day's steamers from this City for Europe.

It seems that a Government agent, who understands his business, had told all who expected to sail for Europe to repair to a particular car, and had thus been able to make his selections with ease. After having been thus separated, they had been detained.

Mr. KENNEDY said he did not fully understand the joke until he arrived in New-York. This morning he was waited upon by a young man from JOHN G. DALE, agent of the Liverpool and New-York Steamship Company, who asked if the new order from the War Department would take effect to-day. He was replied to in the affirmative. "Why," said the young man, "we expected over a hundred passengers from Baltimore to sail to-day."

At the office of

THE BRITISH CONSUL

there was a great rush. The sidewalk before the building, the hall, stair-case and lobby were crowded by the parties who had been prevented by the Police from proceeding to Europe in the *Etna* and other vessels on Saturday. So dense and eager was the concourse, that the Acting Consul, PIERREPONT EDWARDS, Esq., reached his chamber with considerable difficulty.

Many applicants made known their alleged grievances, and spoke of the disappointment they had suffered in their passage being forcibly deferred; and an impression generally prevailed that the *Etna* would sail without them. They were assured, however, that the steamer would remain till to-morrow.

Some gentlemen at the office complained that the Vice Consul had received no official information of the new order, prohibiting free transit to foreign parts, and thus deprived him of the opportunity of issuing certificates of allegiance to those who should be entitled to them.

The numerous inquiries of the applicants having been courteously answered, the office was closed at 3 o'clock. The following notice, however, was placed in a conspicuous portion of the hall:

"The Consul's office is now closed, but will be opened to-morrow (Sunday) from 12 to 2, for the convenience of those who have been enrolled, to apply for certificates of nationality."
P. EDWARDS, Acting Consul.

Notwithstanding this notice, a large number of the applicants lingered round the Consulate up to four o'clock.

THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE

was thronged yesterday morning with parties desirous of obtaining permits to embark, and seeking information concerning the working of the new order. In every instance except three, where the parties were personally known to the Marshal, the applicants were referred to the Police authorities. The Marshal states, that with regard to the recent order of Secretary STANTON, that it is not intended to interfere with local travel or traffic, and parties traveling for either pleasure or business, can do so with as much freedom as heretofore.

The orders were drawn to cover the particular cases of persons residing here and in Brooklyn, who, foreigners by birth, had become citizens, but who are now making preparations to leave for Canada or Europe in order to avoid a draft. It will be necessary hereafter for aliens and others who have procured passports to have them vised prior to embarking, by the Marshal or Police Superintendent.

The Central Office of the Police was crowded all the morning with persons desirous of leaving the country in the steamers, and who were prevented from doing so by the recent order of Secretary STANTON. Many of them had already engaged a passage on the steamers *Etna* and *Saxonia*. They were greatly disappointed when informed that they could not leave the port unless provided with the necessary passport. Foreign subjects must obtain passports from their respective Consuls, and American citizens must apply to the State Department for passports. Unless these documents are forthcoming, none will be allowed to take any route by which they can proceed to Europe, Canada, or any other foreign countries. Numbers called for information in regard to local travel between the different States, but were informed that no interference with this mode of travel was contemplated at present.

A large number of Irishmen, who were about leaving for Liverpool on the ship *Western World*, were taken off by the Harbor Police, and brought to the Central office, where the matter of the passports was fully explained to them.

PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA,

who desire to go by to-morrow's steamer, will not be detained, nor will passports be necessary, unless some additional orders should be received in the meantime.

How long affairs will remain as at present, we have no means of knowing, and it is equally uncertain whether the change will insure greater stringency or comparative laxity in the enforcement of the order.

Suffice it to say, that at present no one can go away without the proper authority, and that in the person of Superintendent KENNEDY the power to grant such authority is vested. That he will receive some programme from Washington, by which, it being published, the public will be guided, is undoubtedly a correct supposition—but until that time he is the supreme arbiter of our going and our coming.

It will be seen by the following order, issued to Captains of Precincts, yesterday, that Superintendent KENNEDY has been appointed Special Provost-Marshal for the Metropolitan Police District, the Inspectors to act as Deputies. The Provost-Marshal's Guard of New-York is thus made to consist of 2,000 able-bodied men:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 Broome-street, corner of Elm, New-York, Aug. 9, 1862.

Capt. ———, Precinct ———:

Under authority conferred by virtue of a letter from Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War, dated Aug. 1, 1862, appointing the undersigned Special Provost-Marshal for the Metropolitan Police District of New-York, each officer and patrolman of the force is hereby constituted a member of the Provost-Marshal's Guard; and in every duty connected with enforcing the order of the War Department, dated July 31, 1862, they will regard themselves in that capacity.

Inspectors Daniel Carpenter, John S. Folk, George W. Dilks and James Leonard are appointed Deputy Special Provost-Marshals, and will be respected accordingly.

JOHN A. KENNEDY,
Sup't of Met. Police and Special Provost-Marshal.

NOTICE IN REGARD TO PASSPORTS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that until the requisitions of the War Department on the several States for quotas of their militia shall have been complied with, no passports will be issued from this Department for any male citizen of the United States liable to be drafted into that branch of the service.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE EXODUS TO CANADA STOPPED.

RUNAWAYS ARRESTED.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 9.

In pursuance to the order of the Secretary of War, thirteen persons were arrested last night by Police Superintendent BRADLEY. They were bound to Detroit, and evidently intended to escape to Canada, to avoid the draft. They were sent to the jail.

DETROIT, Saturday, Aug. 9.

The stampede into Canada of persons liable to military duty, which has been going on briskly for several days, was effectually stopped here to-day by the rigid enforcement of Secretary STANTON's order.

EVADING THE DRAFT IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 8.

The order against the efforts to evade the draft produced much excitement here. Large numbers of persons were stopped at the various depots, endeavoring to leave the city, and compelled to return to their homes.

A REPORT CONTRADICTED.—We are authorized to contradict the malicious report, circulating through the City and published in a German paper, that the sons of Mayor OPDYKE have gone to Europe to avoid being drafted. There is not a word of truth in it, and there has not been, nor will there be the slightest basis for such a story.

The Hottest Day of the Season in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 9.

To-day has been the hottest of the season. We have had twelve cases of sun stroke.

—John C. Rives, the publisher of the *Congressional Globe*, has contributed $14,000 to the raising and equipping of the First Regiment of the District of Columbia.

CHRONICLE OF THE REBELLION.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

AN EXPEDITION SOUTH OF HUNTSVILLE.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, under date of the 28th ult., gives the following account of an expedition south of Huntsville, Ala.:

"On Saturday morning last, an order was issued from the headquarters of Gen. Buell, directing a train of forty wagons to proceed across the spur of the Cumberland, which lies east and southeast of Huntsville, and obtain forage wherever they should find it most abundant and convenient. The Third Ohio Infantry and two companies of the Fourth Regular Cavalry were detailed to accompany and protect the train. The cavalry were commanded by Capt. Eli Long, Company K, and the entire force by Lieut.-Col. J. Warren Keifer. Knowing that the country about was swarming with rebels, I anticipated an attack upon the expedition, but from the well-understood character of the troops and of the officers in command, I had no fears for the result.

We pursued the road leading to Vienna, and it really seemed as if a blight had fallen upon the country. The rains last week came too late to save more than a small portion of the corn crop, and corn was about the only thing planted—occupying almost every foot of available ground. Hundreds of acres will not be worth going over for the scanty number of insignificant "nubbins" which they will yield. Garden vegetables and fruit will be somewhat abundant, and upon these the people, during the Summer, will be able to subsist. On account of the immense quantity of ground which they have planted to corn, they may have enough to live upon throughout the Winter, but they will have but little to spare for the armies of Jeff. Davis, for whose benefit they originally put in the crop.

We advanced as far as to Flint River, 16 miles from Huntsville, encamping there for the night.

The greater portion of the cavalry were sent with Capt. Long toward Vienna, to discover the traces of any enemy who might be lurking about. About 2 o'clock A. M., a corporal was sent in by Capt. Long, who reported the enemy in force in our immediate neighborhood.

Dispositions were accordingly made for an attack, and with breathless anxiety the whole force waited eagerly the coming of the enemy. But no enemy came; and at daylight Col. Keifer sent a small scouting party across the river to find out what his intentions were. I accompanied this party. I first proceeded up the Vienna road, rousing up from his slumbers an old gentleman, who stepped out of doors in his shirt sleeves, looking somewhat frightened. He answered our questions freely, however; told us he had seen no enemy along that road during the night; denounced guerrilla warfare, and declared that bushwhacking in that part of the country was played out, because nearly all the inhabitants had signed Gen. Mitchel's pledge against it. He further assured that he was an unconditional Union man; that he hoped we would succeed in our efforts to put down the rebellion; that his immediate neighbors were quite poor; that they all loved the old flag; that they looked upon Gen. Mitchel as their protector and friend, and were all sorry when they heard that he had gone away. I believed all the old man said, for several of the men from his neighborhood have recently shown their faith by their works, gathering up their rusty firelocks, coming forward into our lines, and offering to enroll themselves amongst the defenders of the Union.

Returning to Jones' Mills, we took a road leading up the river, soon discovered numerous traces of the rebels, and were informed by the people that 200 of their cavalry had come down in the night to within sight of our picket posts, but upon hearing a bugle sounded by Capt. Long's men, they returned from toward Vienna, and retreated in haste.

All the inhabitants with whom we conversed had signed Gen. Mitchel's pledge against bushwacking; all declared themselves Union men; all seemed to have opened their eyes to the fact that the slaveholding aristocracy had selfishly led them to the brink of ruin; and generally evinced a more intelligent appreciation of the issues involved in the war than I have ever before found amongst the non-slaveholders of the South. It is my candid belief that had Gen. Mitchel remained here three months longer, one-half of the non-slaveholders of Alabama would have been in arms for the Union.

When the scouting party returned, the long train was put in motion, and we commenced our march to Huntsville. The most of the people are poor and own but few slaves. There are some tolerably wealthy slaveholders, however. These are all rebels, and it was from half-a-dozen of them that we obtained our corn. Every bushel was paid for in cash, at the rate of sixty cents per bushel, and our orders were to leave each man an abundant supply on hand for his own wants.

About 12 o'clock to-day, Gen. Schoepf's Brigade arrived at Huntsville, and will leave to-morrow for —— some other place. They were several times assailed by the enemy along the route, and Lieut. Harmon, of the Thirty-first Ohio, had quite a fight near Trinity, on the line of the Charleston and Memphis Railroad. He, with 25 men of the Thirty-first, was guarding a bridge over a creek that I believe is called the Big Nance, when they were set upon by a large force of rebel cavalry, which, after a desperate contest, they finally succeeded in driving off, *losing 1 man killed and 14 wounded*. Among the latter was Lieut. Harmon himself, who, if reports are correct, showed himself a hero. He actually went in pursuit of the rebels, a number of whom he had dismounted, but they retreated in a different direction from what he supposed, and the arrival of a larger force compelled him and his little party to take refuge upon a train of cars which came running by from the direction of Decatur. Scarcely had this train got in motion when the rebels appeared and commenced firing upon it. Lieut. Harmon was strongly in favor of getting out and giving them another fight, saying that, "as far as himself was concerned, he was about as badly cut up as he well could be, and he now wanted to fight the thing through." The conductor was also in favor of fighting, but he and the Lieutenant were overruled by some officers on board, and the train went safely through to Tuscumbia. The track was torn up for a mile, and two or three bridges were burned. So there is an end, for the present, to travel upon the Charleston and Memphis Railroad, between Decatur and Tuscumbia.

A number of rebels were killed in the fight with Lieut. Harmon, but how many could not well be ascertained. Four, however, were left dead upon the field, and upon the body of one of them was found a pass signed by Gen. Wood—an evidence that there was at least one rebel whom the worthy General had not succeeded in "conciliating."

AN ORDER FROM GEN. BUELL.

Headquarters Army of the Ohio,
In Camp, Huntsville, Ala., July 29, 1862.

General Orders No. 30.—1. Courts-martial in this army shall proceed industriously and continuously with the business before them until it is completed. The members are forbidden to absent themselves from the Court for the performance of other duty, or on any account whatever, unless specially directed to do so by the officer ordering the Court, or by superior authority. The labors of Courts shall not be interrupted by partial movements of troops, and when the command in which it is convened marches, the Court will move with it, under the direction of the officer commanding, and will resume its sessions daily on arrival at camp, and in these cases it will be directed to sit without regard to hours.

Division commanders will see that all facilities practicable are afforded Courts Martial in the prosecution of their labors, and that the proceedings are rendered and acted upon without unnecessary delay, and the sentences promptly and fully executed.

It shall be the duty of the Inspector-General at Division Headquarters or of an officer specially detailed to see after every muster, that all stoppages of pay, ordered in accordance with sentence of Courts-Martial, whether general or regimental, are entered on the muster-rolls.

Discipline and, consequently, the honor and efficiency of the Army is in no inconsiderable degree dependent on Courts-Martial. Nominal penalties for grave offences avail nothing, and are neither wise nor merciful.

2. The General commanding regrets to discover, among some of the troops, culpable negligence in the performance of guard-duty. The military character of a command, and its officers, may be fairly inferred from the manner in which this important duty is performed.

Attention of commanders is called to the general regulations of the army, in relation to the duties of guards and sentinels, particularly the parts announced from these headquarters in General Orders Nos. 16 and 17, dated respectively Dec. 16 and 17, 1861. Guards and sentinels must not only be vigilant, and do their duty in spirit, but in form also. The late discreditable behavior of some of our small posts, and their consequent destruction, would seem to afford sufficient warning on this point.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUELL.
James B. Fry, Colonel and Chief of Staff.
[Official.] J. M. Wright, A. A. G.

GEN. NEGLEY AND THE REBELS.

THE ARREST OF EX-SENATOR NICHOLSON.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

Columbia, Tenn., Saturday, Aug. 2.

Nearly five hundred people of this town and surrounding localities have subscribed to the oath of allegiance since April 1. No favors are granted to any in this Department who will not take the oath, which is the most stringent instrument of the kind I have seen. I quote it:

"I solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States, and support and sustain the Constitution and laws thereof; that I will maintain the National sovereignty paramount to that of all State, county, or corporate powers; that I will discourage, discountenance, and forever oppose secession, rebellion, or disintegration of the Federal Union; that I disclaim and denounce all faith and fellowship with the so-called Confederate States and Confederate armies, and pledge my honor, my property, and my life, to the sacred performance of this my solemn oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States of America: so help me God."

It is understood that the violation of this oath is death.

A negro was arrested here this morning, who had been engaged as a bearer of dispatches by Gen. Pillow, and some valuable information found on his person. The contraband states that he left Tuleppo, Miss., seven days ago, and that there were about fifteen thousand rebel soldiers there, under Bragg and Price. Pillow was also there. He also states that Beauregard had [illegible] in disguise, but that he subsequently went to Chattanooga.

Since the Richmond battles and the evacuation of Corinth, there has been a great bitterness here among the more bold of the rebels, in which Ex-Senator A. O. P. Nicholson took an active part. The following speaks for itself:

Headquarters United States Forces,
Columbia, July 28, 1862.

Capt. Brinker, Provost-Marshal:

Sir: Place in close confinement, on soldier's fare, Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, an avowed traitor to his country, and for using the following language: "That he had been a sympathizer with the South, and was still a sympathizer with the rebellion; that he had made up his mind to take the consequences before he would take the oath."

JAS. S. NEGLEY, Brigadier-General.

The arrest, which immediately took place, caused great excitement. A large number of gentlemen called upon Gen. Negley—many of them, I regret to say, being loyal men—and importuned for his release. But the General informed them all that he would transgress his duty should he release so vile a traitor, and that, as he had deliberately announced that he was prepared to *take all the consequences before he would take the oath*, he must extricate himself honorably and secure liberty in no other way.

In the afternoon of the day of his arrest, the traitor's wife called upon Gen. Negley and asked permission to take her husband a pillow and some food.

The General informed her that he would permit no such thing; that her husband was prepared for the consequences and must suffer them.

"But," said the lady, "where is he confined?"

"In the guard-house, madam, with a soldier, who has been imprisoned for stealing," was the General's answer.

This enraged the lady, and she vehemently inquired of the officer if he meant to compare the crime of her husband to the petty transgressions of a low blackguard of a soldier. "Madam," rejoined the General, "you ask me a direct question, and I am not in the least inclined to evade an answer; but you must not consider me indelicate when I inform you that your husband deserves hanging; and that, in my estimation, there is no crime so enormous as treason to the United States Government."

She immediately bestowed upon the General the vilest of abuse, and exhausted the vocabulary of opprobrious epithets in her rage, telling him that her husband "was willing to take the oath with her consent, but that he should rot in jail first."

Gen. Negley has received from Gens. Buell and Mitchel the most flattering notices and thanks for his demonstration in June, near Chattanooga. As I informed you in a letter from Nashville, not long since, the object of the assault was to draw Gen. Smith to Chattanooga and thus admit Gen. Morgan into Cumberland Gap, which was eminently successful. I learn, besides, that had a gunboat arrived to aid in the attack, and the failure of supplies not happened, the town of Chattanooga would have been taken possession of.

SUFFERINGS OF THE LOYALISTS IN TENNESSEE.

The following private letter, detailing facts which have already been laid before the military authorities, has been handed us for publication:

Fort Clift, Huntsville, Scott Co., Tenn.,
Wednesday, July 30, 1862.

Dear Brother: I again address you a few lines to inform you that I am still in the land of the living, although I have indeed been at death's door since I last wrote you. I am now slowly recovering from the effects of eight gun-shot wounds that I received at the hands of the rebels at my own house in Rhea County. My wife and children were all well when I last heard from them; but they are fugitives from our home. I left my wife a few days ago in Morgan County, about thirty miles from here, and my children are still down among the rebels; but I have sent for them, and hope to have them all out here, together with my wife, when I intend to send them north of the Ohio River.

I will give you a short history of the transactions of the last three weeks at my house. On the night of the 13th inst. I was at home, and thirteen of Ealing's company of rebels, posted at Post Oak, in Roan County, came to my house about midnight. I dressed myself and got out of the house on the roof. Soon after I sprang from the roof to the ground, and as I jumped one of them fired upon me. I then ran out of the yard to within ten steps of where he stood, and stopped to get a shot at him, and he shot at me again. I then ran down the hill, out of the way, but wishing to get a shot at them, I returned to the top of the hill into the moonlight, when they again shot at me, three balls taking effect in my arm, making eighteen holes through my coat. I then ran off and got my Enfield, and shot at them for the first time, when they fled precipitately. On the following day about one hundred of the same company came to my house and made a rush simultaneously at each of the four front doors and burst them in; and then commenced a plunder that beggars description; breaking open drawers and desks, taking watches, shawls, my wife's dresses, children's clothing, shoes, and everything they could find of any value. They broke open my store, took hats, silks, flowers, feathers, men's clothing, Yankee notions, and everything worth carrying away, smashed my showcase all to pieces, trampled under foot and tore to pieces ladies' hats, ruches, &c.; took a brand of fire to burn my barn, but were persuaded by some more moderate in the company not to do so; burst a cap at my wife and struck her on the breast with the breech of a gun. All of this transpired while I was away from home. I arrived at home about fifteen minutes after they had left.

Had I been at home, I should have fired upon them, wounded as I was. On the Friday following, I was sitting in the house with my wife, about 3 o'clock, when one of the children came running in and said some men were coming in the back-yard; my wife rushed out of the door and shut the door after her. The rebels ordered her to open the door or they would shoot her. I seized my gun, and ran to the door and threw it open, when one or more of them shot at me, at a distance of ten to twelve feet, and I fired upon them. I then drew my navy-revolver and ran into the yard after them, and ran them out of the yard, there being three of them in the yard. They shot at me while I stood at the gate some four or five times. I then retreated to the house, and got up stairs and barred the doors, and commenced firing at them with my Enfield, and soon ran them off out of sight. There were said to be eighteen of them in this party, but I think there were more. They belonged to the same company that attacked me before. My wife received one ball in her left hip, but it struck a reed in her hoop-skirt and glanced, barely breaking the skin, but bruising the flesh pretty badly; also one in the right arm, which was a glancing shot and did no damage. I received one ball in the left breast, one in the right side, one through the right arm, one grazed my right arm, and one in the top of my right foot, making, with the three received on Sunday night, eight wounds. I remained in my house ready to renew the fight until dark, when I made my escape and walked with my wounded foot about eight miles, where I lay out in the woods for several days. In the course of ten days, I made my way to this place. The rebels reported they had three men killed, and I am credibly informed that they had three wounded. They shot one of my dogs, and burst a cap at Harriet, who, with Clara and little Serene, were outside during the whole fight, giving me notice of the whereabouts of the rebels. Little Serene cried, several times, "charge, boys, charge," to give the impression that there was assistance near. Providence has wonderfully preserved me and my wife. I can attribute it to nothing else, as they shot at me about a dozen times, at a distance of not more than sixty feet.

I have lost everything, and have to begin the world anew, but I have still indomitable energy, and shall make my way again. Your affectionate brother,

J. J. PALMER.

Lieut.-Col. Hoagland, of the Seventh Tennessee Regiment, now at Huntsville, writes as follows to his friends in Indianapolis regarding the persecution of the Unionists in Tennessee:

"It is quite interesting to hear these poor fellows speak, or rather whisper of their wrongs, for they have been so long accustomed to speak in a whisper for fear of detection, that they cannot even now refrain from it. Last night, while seated in their camp, several of them amused me by telling of their sufferings, and how they managed to escape. Thirty of them swam the Tennessee River one moonlight night. They made the opposite side, full three-quarters of a mile, with the assistance of fence-rails. They carried their clothes on their heads, fastened by means of bark. Two of these men were caught and partially hung by the rebels, with a view of making them confess to certain things. They both exhibited the welts around their necks, and their well-known reputation for truthfulness makes their statements worthy of belief.

The strongest evidence I have yet seen of the vicious and lawless desperation of the rebels was presented to-day, in the person of a young lady, who resides four miles from this place. Two rebels tried to carry her off; her screams brought her father, who was concealed in the brush near the house; he rushed out and saved the life of his daughter by chopping off one of the scoundrels' heads with an axe, but not until the savages inflicted a severe blow over the left eye, fracturing the skull and destroying her sight. It is thought she will recover, but will ever bear marks of rebel infamy. It sickens me to listen to the tales that members of my regiment relate of their trials and sufferings. As you are aware, my regiment is composed of Tennesseeans, and when the history of this war is written, Tennessee will present a list of martyrs, men who have lost all their wealth, but are willing to battle for the old Stars and Stripes. Our Colonel, (good old man,) Wm. Clift, of Hamilton County, Tennessee, when informed, the other day, that the rebels had burned one of his steamboats, took it quite coolly, saying all was right if the supremacy of the United States Government was sustained. There is some talk of an attack, but we are strongly fortified, and our Colonel will never surrender, and his Indiana Lieutenant-Colonel will always be with him.

Jeff. Davis is now having the conscript law enforced, which compels every male from eighteen to forty-five to take up arms, and this accounts for thousands forsaking homes and all things else for pure love of country."

AN EXPEDITION FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.

A DASH AT CLINTON.

Clinton, on Clinch River, is about sixty miles from the Gap, and about twenty, a little north by west, from Knoxville. For some time it has formed a rendezvous and camp for rebel cavalry.

More than a year since, among others, the rebels drove out of Clinton a young man by the name of Carpenter. At Camp Wild Cat, Kentucky, he was mustered into the Second Tennessee Infantry, and became the Adjutant. Being well acquainted with the country, and the men who had driven him from his home, he was quite willing to revisit them. Gen. Carter furnished him with forty men on whom he knew he could rely. On last they started and threaded their way through the gaps in the hills and mountains, till Friday morning early, when they *suddenly appeared in Clinton. At this time he had but thirty-two men*. Foot-sore and tired, eight had stopped by the way. Placing guards at several avenues, he proceeded to arouse some of the more violent of the secesh. On the opposite side of Clinch River were seventy cavalry—half a mile up the stream, on the same side with himself, were forty of a rebel picket guard; yet the Adjutant blazed away at the cavalry. His first shot missed his man, but brought down his horse. At this they all dismounted and began to gather into canoes, &c., to cross the river. The Adjutant's men—much less than half their number—took their positions at house-corners, &c., to give the rebels a proper reception. One of them soon fell and several appeared to be wounded; they then left the river and got their horses, and made good their escape as hastily as possible, leaving one of their number and several horses behind.

Adjutant Carpenter informed me, that while sitting on his horse, after they had retreated, four shots, which must have been aimed at him from a distance of 700 yards, came so uncomfortably near him that he thought prudent to change his position.

While he and his men were refreshing themselves in Clinton the cavalry sent runners to the 40 pickets and to 600 cavalry at Wallace's Cross Roads, on Clinch River, all between the little band and their regiment that the Federals were marching upon them, 2,000 strong, and they all ran. The Adjutant arrested the eight men for whom he made this perilous trip, and brought them all in safely this morning. I have just listened to the examination of several of them.

For a handful of infantry to pierce the enemy's lines by more than forty miles, with cavalry in the rear and on both flanks, and fully to accomplish the object of the expedition without the loss of a single man, is an exploit of rare occurrence. Great skill, energy, coolness and courage were displayed. Many an officer has received several grades of promotion for feats less daring. All will say that Adjutant Carpenter and his heroic band deserve well of their country. They shall not be forgotten by a grateful people.

Col. Keigwin and Capt. Sidney S. Lyon, wounded in the late flag-of-truce skirmish, are recovering.

THE DISASTER AT MURFREESBORO.

COL. DUFFIELD'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 22, 1862.

Colonel: Although I had not yet formally assumed command of the Twenty-third Brigade, yet, as Brig.-Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden, and the other officers of his command, have been captured and forwarded to Chattanooga, permit me to submit the following report of such portion of the attack on this post, made on the 13th inst., as came under my own personal observation.

I arrived here, after an absence of two months, on the afternoon of the 11th inst., coming down on the same train with Brig.-Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden, the newly-appointed commander of the post, and found that several material changes had been made in the location and encampment of the Twenty-third Brigade since my departure. Instead of camping together, as it had done, it was separated into two portions several miles apart. The brigade had never been drilled as such, nor a brigade guard mounted. Each regiment furnished its quota of officers and men, and watched certain roads; and, worse than all, the commanding officers of the respective regiments were on ill terms with each other, and the feeling upon one occasion had broken out into an open personal quarrel. The result was a great lack of discipline between the two regiments, manifesting itself in the personal encounters of the men when they met upon the street. There was no order and no harmony. The parts of the machine did not fit well, and the commanding officer seems either not to have possessed the will or the ability to adjust them. Gen. Crittenden and myself, immediately after our arrival, visited the several camps, discussed the impropriety of a divided command, and decided upon concentration, but as neither of us had assumed command, we deferred it until the morrow. But on the morrow, the blow fell, and the danger we anticipated became a reality. Gen. Crittenden made his headquarters in town, while I preferred camping with my own men, and therefore pitched my tent with the five companies of the Ninth Michigan Volunteers.

The force then at Murfreesboro was as follows—five companies Ninth Michigan Volunteers; Lieut.-Col. Parkhurst, two hundred strong, together with the First Squadron, Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, Eighty-one strong, were camped three-fourths of a mile east of the town upon the Liberty Turnpike. One company, B, Ninth Michigan Volunteers, Capt. Rounds, forty-two strong, occupied the court house, the other four companies Ninth Michigan Volunteers having been ordered to Tullahoma, a month since, while nine companies of the Third Minnesota Volunteers, Col. Lester, (one company being on detached duty as train guard,) four hundred and fifty strong, and Hewitt's Battery, First Regiment Artillery, (two sections,) seventy-two strong, occupied the east bank of Stone's River, at a distance of more than —— miles from the encampment of the detachment of the Ninth Michigan Volunteers. Orders were received from Nashville the evening of the 12th inst., directing the First Squadron Fourth Kentucky Cavalry to proceed at once to Lebanon. The total effective strength of the command at Murfreesboro on the morning of the 13th inst. did not, therefore, exceed eight hundred and fourteen men, including pickets.

The attack was made at daybreak on the morning of the 13th inst., by the Second Cavalry Brigade, C. S. A., Brig.-Gen. N. B. Forrest, over 3,000 strong, consisting of one Texas regiment, Lieut.-Col. Walker, the First and Second Georgia Regiments, Cols. Wharton and Hood, one Alabama regiment, Col. Saunders, and one Tennessee Regiment, Col. Lawton. The noise of so many hoofs upon the macadamized roads at full speed was so great that the alarm was given before the head of their column reached our pickets, about a mile distant, so that our men were formed and ready to receive them, although they came in at full speed. The Texans and a battalion of the Georgia regiment, in all over eight hundred strong, attacked the detachment of the Ninth Michigan Volunteers. So fierce and impetuous was their attack, that our men were forced nearly to the centre of their camp. But they fell back steadily and in order, with their faces to the foe. But upon reaching the centre of our camp their line was brought to a halt, and after twenty minutes of nearly hand to hand fighting, the enemy broke and fled in the wildest confusion, followed in close pursuit by one company as skirmishers. A squadron of cavalry launched at their heels at this time would have utterly routed and annihilated them. Indeed, so great was their panic, that their officers were unable to check the fugitives for a space of seven miles, and Col. Lawton, commanding the Georgia regiment, was subsequently arrested by Gen. Forrest for misconduct under the fire of the enemy. During this attack, both officers and men, with one single exception, behaved very handsomely. There was no excitement, no hurry, no confusion—everything was done calmly, quietly and in obedience to orders. But it is with the deepest shame and mortification I am compelled to report that one officer of Michigan has been guilty of gross cowardice in the face of the enemy. Capt. John A. Tanes, of Company K, Ninth Michigan Volunteers, at the first alarm, left his quarters, abandoned his company and fled from his command under the enemy's fire, and I therefore inclose you herewith charges preferred against him for violation of the 52d article of war.

Capt. Charles V. DeLand, Company C, Ninth Michigan Volunteers, deserves especial mention for cool and gallant conduct throughout the entire action, and the fearless mode in which he led his company as skirmishers in pursuit of the enemy when repulsed; also, First Lieut. Hiram Barrows, of Company A, same regiment, for the tenacity with which he held his ground, although sorely pressed by the enemy.

The loss of the detachment of the Ninth Michigan Volunteers has been very severe for the number engaged, amounting to one officer and twelve men killed, and three officers and seventy-five wounded. The enemy's loss has been much more severe than our own. More than double the number of their dead were buried with ours, and their wounded are found in almost every house. Among their wounded are a Colonel and a Major, two Adjutants and a Surgeon.

I inclose you herewith the Surgeon's report of the killed and wounded of the Ninth Michigan Volunteers.

Not having been present at the subsequent surrender of the detachment of the Ninth Michigan Volunteers, under Lieut.-Col. Parkhurst, I can only state the facts as reported to me, which show that this force, isolated and reduced by killed and wounded, to less than seventy-five men, after having held their ground from 4 A. M. to 1 P. M., were compelled to surrender or be cut to pieces by the entire force of the enemy.

I am reliably informed that company B, Ninth Michigan Volunteers, under command of First Lieut. Wright, held the Court-house against an incessant attack by a greatly superior force, from 4 A. M. to 7½ A. M., and did not surrender till the enemy had possession of the lower story of the building, and had started a fire with the evident intention of burning them out.

Of the surrender of the Third Minnesota Volunteers and Hewitt's Battery, under command of Col. Lester, I cannot speak from personal knowledge, nor have I received any information from sources sufficiently reliable to warrant my communicating to you any details. Indeed I would much prefer not to do so. The circumstances of the chase reported bear painfully upon the honor of a brother officer, now a prisoner, and therefore unable to defend himself. I inclose you herewith a list of killed and wounded of the Third Minnesota Volunteers, furnished me by the Assistant Surgeon of that regiment, amounting to two killed and eight wounded, one of whom was killed and two wounded in line, the remainder in camp.

In the early part of this attack I received two gunshot wounds, one passing through the right testicle, the other through the left thigh. These, although bleeding profusely and very painful, did not prevent me from remaining on the field with my own regiment until the attack was repulsed; when, fainting from pain and loss of blood, I was carried from the field, and was therefore not a witness of what subsequently occurred.

At noon of the same day I was made prisoner by Brig.-Gen. Forrest, but, in my then helpless condition, was released upon my parole not to bear arms against the Confederate States until I am regularly exchanged.

I remain, Colonel, your obedient servant,
WM. W. DUFFIELD,
Col. Ninth Mich. In. Vols., Com'g 23d Brigade.
Col. James B. Fry, A. A. G., Chief of Staff, Huntsville, Ala.

IRON-CLADS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 4.

The New-York *Times*, of the 26th ult., in its statement of the strength of our navy, which we transferred to our columns on Friday, omits to mention three of the most powerful and impregnable iron-clad gunboats, contracted for by the War Department. We refer to the *Chillicothe*, *Indianola* and *Tuscumbia*, now building and nearly completed, the two former at Cincinnati, and the latter at New-Albany, Indiana, under a contract with Capt. Joseph Brown, a St. Louisan, so well known here and in Alton, Illinois, that he will be recognized at once.

The three boats named are of the *Monitor* order, that is, their armaments are carried in turrets, impregnably encased in iron, while every part of the hulls, in any manner exposed to shot, are guarded with heavy iron plates several feet below the water line.

The *Chillicothe* is nearly finished. When we visited her on Thursday, at Cincinnati, she had all her machinery in, her deck-plating completed, her turret more than half plated, and much of her bow and stern plating on. Her side plating would not be put on until she had passed through the canal at Louisville, her width being such that she can hardly go through without plates. She was so nearly done that Capt. Brown expected to take her down during the present week.

She is the smallest of the three, built strongly, with side wheels working in a recess; is entirely iron-clad, sides, bow, deck and stern—her deck iron being one inch thick, and her hull plates two-inch. Her tower is covered with three-inch plates, carrying two guns of 168 pounds calibre. With all her armament on board she will draw but thirty-four inches. In length she is 162, with a width of 50 feet. Her officers' rooms and machinery are all below deck, and perfectly protected from shot. She has two steam capstans, of great power, which, in shoal water, would be able to haul her over a bar with two feet water. She has made a trial trip, and easily makes five miles per hour up stream.

The *Indianola* is a larger boat, being one hundred and seventy by fifty feet, with a nine-foot hold. She is powerfully and heavily built, with side wheels, and, in addition, two propellers. She has five large boilers, and four engines of great power, which will propel her without trouble ten miles per hour up stream. She also carries 168-pound guns, in a shot-proof tower, covered with 3-inch iron, her hull, in every part, bow, sides and stern being protected with two-inch iron, and her deck covered with one-inch plates. In every respect she is a war vessel of formidable strength, and is designed for ease and speed in handling, as well as for the crushing power of her armament. Her machinery is all in, and within six weeks it is expected she will be ready for service.

The *Tuscumbia* is being built at New-Albany, her size being such that she could not be carried through the canal. She is one hundred and seventy, with a seven foot hold, and will carry one hundred and sixty-eight pound guns. She is, in every way, like the *Indianola*, only larger, having side-wheels and propellers, with immense engines, in size and power capable of taking her against the current ten miles per hour. Her draft will not exceed forty-nine inches. She will be completed within six weeks, and her proportions, strength and invincible power will be far in advance of anything now on the Western waters.

The machinery for these three formidable war vessels is built here in St. Louis, by McCord, who, together with L. P. Sanger, has an interest in the contract.

A large portion of the iron plates, and perhaps the whole, was contracted for with Harrison & Co., of this city, and was rolled at their mill.

The plans for these three war vessels were submitted by Capt. Brown, and with slight modifications, adopted by the Department as submitted. Since the contract was awarded to him, he has pushed the building to completion with that resolute, driving energy which is known as a characteristic of "Capt. Jo," as he is called, in everything he undertakes. The admirable manner in which the vessels have been built, under his immediate and constant supervision and direction, furnishes the highest evidence of his fidelity, as well as his excellent judgment and skill. Capt. Brown has experienced most annoying delays in receiving the iron contracted for. If it had been delivered in contract time, the *Chillicothe* would now be doing service on the Mississippi.

We have spoken of the towers on these vessels in which the guns are to be worked. They are not, as in the *Monitor*, revolving, but stationary, with sloping sides, and a ball-proof iron grating overhead.

The three vessels have a hot-water apparatus for the benefit of the enemy, should he attempt to board during an engagement. We trust that the country will soon hear of the exploits of these war craft, in opening and keeping open the Mississippi River. They constitute an immense addition to the navy power on the Western waters, and will find scarcely an antagonist able to cope with them.

THE BATTLE OF GRAND PRAIRIE.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. FITCH.

Headquarters Indiana Brigade,
July 8, 1862.

Major-Gen. Grant, Commanding at Memphis:

Sir: We arrived here yesterday. A scouting party was sent out, who discovered the enemy within two miles of this place. One prisoner was taken. On the morning of the 6th a reconnoissance was ordered, consisting of about 200 of the Twenty-fourth Indiana, under Col. Spicely, followed, at an interval of half an hour, by the same number of the Forty-third, under Lieut.-Col. Farrow, and again, after a like interval, by another detachment of the same number, jointly, from the Thirty-fourth and Forty-sixth, with a Dahlgren boat howitzer, which last detachment I accompanied. The remainder of the command, under Lieut.-Col. Cameron, was ordered to hold themselves in readiness, if required, for support. Col. Spicely was directed to proceed upon the road on which the enemy had been discovered the evening previous, and attack him whenever and wherever he met him, and in whatever number. He followed the Duvall Bluff Road four miles to an open woods, immediately upon the border of Grand Prairie, where his skirmishers discovered and drove in the enemy's pickets.

Their main body, all mounted, made an attack upon his front, which was quickly repulsed; but, availing themselves of a point of thick timber, which concealed their movements, they very soon after attacked simultaneously his front, flank, and rear, charging up to within twenty paces of the ranks, but were repulsed with loss, and fled in every direction, the main body following the Duvall Bluff road.

Soon after a note—a copy of which accompanies this—was received by me, I having joined the advance, asking permission to bury their dead, and an answer, of which I send you a copy, was returned.

At the end of thirty minutes, our troops were advanced in pursuit. The wagons conveying the enemy's dead were but a short distance beyond our front, with an escort, but, of course, were not molested. We took a parallel road, inclining more to the right, with a view of again engaging, if possible, the main body, who were seen retreating in such a direction as would take them across our road, some four miles in the prairie. The intense heat of the day, and the uselessness of the pursuit of mounted men by infantry, induced me to recall the troops after they had advanced three miles.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Col. Spicely and the men and officers of his regiment engaged.

The enemy's force, as shown by their muster rolls, which fell into our possession, was four hundred and fifty. Our own engaged was two hundred. Their loss, as admitted by prisoners and sympathizers in the vicinity, was eighty-four in killed, wounded and missing. But few prisoners were taken, from the facility afforded them to escape by being mounted. Our loss is one man killed and twenty-one wounded, according to the accompanying list. Very respectfully, yours,

G. N. FITCH,
Col. Com'dg White River Expedition.

GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

A GENERAL VIEW OF THEIR OPERATIONS.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 7.

From official, and various other sources, we have compiled the following interesting information:

Glasgow, Mo., has been threatened for several days past by guerrillas, under Poindexter. An officer connected with Merrill's Horse arrived in this city yesterday, from that place, to request reinforcements. There were on Sunday only two companies of State troops at Glasgow, and unless reinforced they could not hold the town against the thousand men Poindexter was able to bring against it. The same officer informed our reporter that Union men are fleeing as fast as possible from Boone and Howard Counties, representing that there are 2,600 guerrillas in arms in those two counties, getting ready for mischief.

We learn from Col. Merrill, in contradiction to the special dispatch published in our evening edition, that Col. Daniels, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, succeeded in driving off the rebels who were besieging him at Bloomfield, in Stoddard County, and that the rebels were driven to the Arkansas line.

It is reported that last week a Company of the First Iowa Cavalry was surprised at Papinsville, Bates County, and although the Company made a gallant fight, the rebels, by occupying an advantageous position, succeeded in compelling them to surrender. Their arms and equipments were appropriated by the rebels, and the Company then released on parole.

McBride has left the State, and is again in Arkansas. His reported advance toward Springfield was suddenly arrested by his hearing of Gen. Brown's expedition for Springfield and Houston.

The guerrillas that mobbed the office of the Carrollton *Democrat*, in Carroll County, and then retreated to Ray County, have been dispersed by an expedition sent from St. Joseph by Gen. Loan. If they have been dispersed permanently, Gen. Loan will deserve great credit for his vigilance.

Arrivals from Springfield announce the presence of the notorious Col. Coffee, with several hundred guerrillas, at or near Cassville, on the Fayetteville road. They have cut the telegraph line between Springfield and Cassville.

The military authorities have been compelled to abandon the telegraph line between Pilot Knob, Greenville and Pocahontas, on account of rebel guerrillas.

A train of ammunition which left this city for Hudson, a few days ago, for our troops in North Missouri, protected by a guard, reached its destination safely.

We understand that the county seat of Palmyra, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, was threatened, when the Commander, through post, arrested every prominent secessionist in town and confined them in the Court-house building as hostages for the safety of his men.

Guerrilla camps are forming in Ralls and Adair Counties. *In Ralls, a man named Underwood is reported in command.*

It is charged that the rebels regularly receive supplies of arms and powder through towns on the river, between Hannibal and Keokuk. This should be stopped.

On Sunday morning about daylight, some seventy-five rebels, headed by one Smith, came into Alexandria, Clark County, seized what arms and ammunition they could find, and such other goods as they needed, and put out. As soon as the news reached Keokuk, a company of five hundred convalescent soldiers was organized and sent down to Alexandria, but the guerrillas were gone. They thought proper to arrest some twenty-five leading rebels of Alexandria, including one who had presented the bandits a rebel flag. These were sent to Keokuk for safe keeping.

Alexandria is the most northeastern town of Missouri on the Mississippi River, near the mouth of the Des Moines, and only a short distance below Keokuk.

THE FIGHT WITH PORTER.

From a leading citizen of Edina, we gather the particulars of a severe fight which took place at the town of Newark, Knox County, on Friday evening last.

A gang of Porter's men, numbering about 1,000, approached the town about an hour before sunset, and were met at the outskirts of the village, at the crossing of a small creek, by parts of two companies of the State troops, seventy-five men in all, under command of Capt. Lair, who had been stationed at the post of Newark for some days. The fight began at once, the guerrillas charging on the Missouri troops, but without being able to break their lines. Finally, the guerrillas dismounted and pushed the State troops back into the town, where an irregular skirmish took place, the troops firing from behind houses and fences. As dark approached, Capt. Lair, seeing that his case was hopeless, and that he must be overpowered by superior numbers, sent to Porter a flag of truce, with offers of capitulation. These were at once accepted. The militia gave up their arms and camp equipments, and were immediately released on parole. Capt. Lair's loss is four killed and four wounded. The rebel loss, according to their own account, was 73 killed and a large number wounded. They left ten killed on the field the day after the fight. On Sunday the State troops, under Cols. Guitar, McNeil, Maj. Clopper, and others, passed through Newark in pursuit of the guerrillas.

Our informant says it is great folly to fight Porter as our men are now doing. We can never catch him, or do him any serious harm, so long as our forces are incumbered with heavy baggage trains. He says we must live on the country as Porter does—live on the secesh as Porter does on the Union men, and then by rapid movement and bushwhacking fighting, we shall be able to do something.

KENTUCKY.

GEN. BOYLE'S ORDERS.

Headquarters U. S. Forces in Kentucky,
Louisville, July 30, 1862.

For the guidance of officers in the matters referred to herein, the following Order is made:

1. In making seizure of horses to mount the cavalry authorized by the Government to be raised in Kentucky, it shall be done by two commissioned officers appointed by the Colonel or officer in command of the recruiting station. The names of the officers assigned to this duty will be reported to these headquarters immediately on the receipt of this order. No private soldier or non-commissioned officer, in any case, will be permitted to make any seizure of horses.

2. The officers appointed to make seizure will keep in a book the names of all persons whose horses are seized, with the value of each horse. They will give to the owner of the horse a receipt for the same and value thereof—the payment thereof by the Government depending upon the loyalty of the person. The officers will report to these headquarters a full statement of all horses seized, and value of each.

3. The commanders of regiments and recruiting stations are enjoined to enforce this order strictly. Any violations of it by officers or privates will subject the offender to punishment. No commissions will be issued to officers violating it, or allowing it to be violated. The commanding officers will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of this order.

By command of Brig.-Gen. BOYLE.
John Boyle, Captain and A. A. G.

Headquarters United States Forces in Kentucky,
Louisville, July 30, 1862.

Special Orders, No. 18.—All persons are hereby forbidden to purchase from soldiers, now or heretofore in the service of the United States, clothing, arms, equipments, or Government military stores of any kind whatever. Any violation of the above order will meet with the severest punishment.

By command of Brig.-Gen. BOYLE.
W. M. Wilson, Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

RETALIATION ON THE REBELS.

AN ORDER BY MAJ.-GEN. M'CLERNAND.

Headquarters, Department of Jackson, Tenn.,
Bolivar, Tenn., July 30, 1862.

General Order, No. —.—The lawless and cruel practice of seizing and confiscating the property of loyal citizens, obtaining among rebels and their adherents, will be punished by the seizure of twice the value of the property of the disloyal man, and the appropriation of the same for the purpose of indemnifying the losses sustained by the loyal citizens.

By order of Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. McCLERNAND.
Wright Rives, First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, U. S. A., Captain and Aid-de-Camp.

AFFAIRS IN THE REBEL STATES.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

THE NORTH THROUGH REBEL SPECTACLES.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 31.

Mr. I. J. Holmes, who sailed from Charleston on the night of the 18th ult., in the schooner *Catilina*, Capt. Robert Johnson, and was captured by the enemy, arrived in this city on Tuesday morning. The *Catilina* was overhauled by the Federal steamer *Alabama*, on the morning of the 1st, about forty miles out from Charleston; a prize crew of six men was put on board, and the vessel sent to Philadelphia. Previous to the capture, during the night, the schooner *Sarah*, also running out, was hailed by the United States steamer *Keystone State*, and not stopping, nine cannon balls and a volley of musketry were fired into her, when she surrendered. Some of the crew of the *Sarah* gave information that the *Catilina* had gone ahead, and it was thus that she, too, subsequently, fell into the hands of the enemy. When the Federals came alongside one of them remarked, "You've got a very snug sailing schooner there." "Yes," replied Capt. Johnson, "she goes very well as long as she sticks to the water, but if she gets up in the air she's uncommonly dangerous." This hint of an intention to blow up the vessel caused the prize crew to sleep on deck during the entire passage, refusing to go into the cabin for a moment, even when it rained heavily, and constantly wearing their side arms. On arriving at Philadelphia the crew of *Catilina* were put on board the prison ship *Princeton*, where they were kept for twelve days, and then, after an examination, were allowed to go ashore, with the liberty of the city. At a subsequent period, they visited New-York, and went thence to Newcastle, Del., where they perfected their arrangements for a trip to Richmond. Mr. Holmes thinks that two-thirds of the people of Delaware are thoroughly Southern in sentiment, the ladies being especially ardent in their devotion to the "rebel" cause. The men say that if the Government resorts to a draft, they will not refuse to go, but that it will be a "bitter draft" for the United States, as they mean to go over to the Southern lines the first opportunity. While walking on the wharves at Newcastle, looking for a boat to come off in, the party from the *Catilina* were approached by a lady, to whom they were utter strangers, and who took them to her house and kept them there three days, furnishing them meanwhile with additional facilities for escape.

The people of Washington, Philadelphia, and New-York, seem to have no hope of taking Richmond, except by an overwhelming force, and are much depressed by the constant arrivals of sick and wounded. In Philadelphia, enlisting for the army goes on very slowly, and our informant, who visited several recruiting offices, could see no one present except a clerk, and one or two lounging Sergeants about the door. In Baltimore, as in Delaware, the ladies persist in wearing the red and white colors, even if they have to insert them in diminutive proportions in some part of their dress. Inhabitants of Delaware say that the troops purporting to be from that State were chiefly recruited in Pennsylvania, and that there is not in reality a Delaware regiment in the United States Army. In Washington it is generally believed Pope has 60,000 to 70,000 men. There are very few troops in Washington, and only a regiment or two stationed on Arlington Heights.

On the trip down through Virginia our adventurous party saw numerous Federal deserters, and two whom they met on Saturday last, said they didn't come to Virginia to fight for niggers, and they'd be d—d if they were not going home. Mr. Holmes and his companions brought with them a dozen [illegible] of tea and other articles, and, as an evidence of charges for transportation on the route, they had to pay $80 for eight chests from Port Royal to Sparta, $60 from Sparta to the North Ann River, and $8 from that point to Hanover Junction. On Saturday a party of eleven Yankees visited Port Royal, piloted by a white man and a negro, and our informant made a very narrow escape from capture.

Mr. Holmes was formerly a citizen of Richmond. Edward Mitchell, of Charleston, was among those captured on board the schooner *Sarah*, and is now a prisoner in Philadelphia. The treatment of the crew in that city was generally kind.

A SHRIEK FOR RETALIATION.

From the Richmond Examiner.

No guard is to be placed over private property in the conquered districts of the South. The seizure and imprisonment of unarmed inhabitants, a practice unknown to civilized war, is openly proclaimed as the policy of the Northern army in Virginia. No sooner has our Government been weakly swindled into an exchange of prisoners, than Gen. Pope threatens to take private citizens of Virginia and murder them, if any person should kill one of his soldiers, no matter if in defence of his property.

Our Government has left out of the recent cartel any provisions for private citizens kidnapped by the enemy; it has left the North in the undisturbed enjoyment of the privilege it claims, of capturing in our country as many political prisoners as it pleases; it has abandoned the protection of its citizens; it has left a loyal population in Virginia at the mercy of Pope's cut-throats; and the fury of our invaders, unchastised, unresisting, inflamed by indulgence, *threatens to leave every county it occupies a solitude.*

To this mass of outrage, villainy and brutality on the part of the North, what has our Government ever done in practical reply? Nothing, nothing! Where is the first act of our Executive in the way of retaliation upon our enemy? It does not exist. The martyrs of our country have perished on the gallows; our most conspicuous patriots pine in dungeons; our private citizens are hunted, kidnapped and assassinated; our homes are despoiled, and the widow and orphan left unhoused, and yet our Government has nothing to reply to the enemy who does these things, has not done one act of practical retaliation to punish his outrages, or to restrain his excesses. The fact is monstrous, but who can deny it?

It appears to be useless to appeal longer to the Government for a policy of retaliation. Yet some response must be made to the enormous and accumulated atrocities and barbarisms of the North; our people have been lashed into fury by the atrocities and outrages of the enemy and the inaction of a Government that twirls its thumbs over the murder and robbery of our citizens, and moralizes, palavers, threatens, expostulates, and does nothing. The response must come from the army itself; the work of retaliation must be done by the bayonets of our men in the field.

This is the most direct and ready mode of retaliation; it is the only practicable one, as long as the Government itself shall continue insensible to the atrocities of the enemy, and deaf to the cry that comes from the unavenged blood of our citizens and the wail of the widows' and orphans' distress.

No formality, no official circumlocution, is necessary for this retaliation. Let every Confederate soldier constitute himself an avenger of the brigandish warfare of the North; let there be no quarter on the battle field for Federal assassins; let there be no prisoner taken; let the blood on the bayonets of our troops attest to a savage foe the spirit of retaliation and the fury of awakened vengeance. This policy may bring the North to a better sense of the rules of civilized war. If, however, it should steep the land in blood and make of this war the most infernal of civil conflicts, on the head of our enemy be the crime of these horrors.

A PRISONER WITH NEW-YORK ANTECEDENTS.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Among the few men of the North who have maintained their devotion to principle, and their fidelity to the cause of truth and justice, none deserve to be remembered more gratefully than Lieut. H. Grinnell, son of the celebrated Moses Grinnell, of New-York, the projector of the Kane Arctic Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. When the present National troubles commenced, young Grinnell was traveling in Europe, with a devoted wife whom he had but lately wedded. On learning of Lincoln's Proclamation for seventy thousand men to crush the rebellion, he immediately sailed from Liverpool for New-Orleans, where he raised a company of volunteers, which was afterward attached to Wheat's Battalion. Distrusting his own military capacity to do justice to the company as its commandant, he gracefully yielded the Captaincy to another, whose name he suggested, and accepted the position of First Lieutenant. In this position he served until wounded and taken prisoner at Front Royal, in the latter part of May last. He is now a prisoner in Washington, in the old Capitol Prison. His wife is in this city ministering to the wants of the sick and wounded in our hospitals.

In a subsequent issue the *Dispatch* states that Lieut. Grinnell is a son of Mr. Henry Grinnell, and that he was for some years at the head of a house in London, where he married an English lady, and subsequently removed to New-Orleans.

THE MARKETS.

From the Richmond Examiner.

We have more than once taken occasion to allude to the exorbitant prices demanded for the necessaries of life in our markets, particularly the products of the soil. A gentleman who has devoted a number of years to the cultivation of these articles furnishes us with the following startling facts as to what the products of one acre of ground are worth at the ruling rates: "Green corn, $1 per dozen, $60 per barrel, allowing 600 ears to the barrel; eight barrels to the acre is considered a good crop, hence one acre of roasting ears in our market would be worth $480; onions, ten cents a piece, $1,300 per acre, allowing them to be planted in rows three by six inches, besides a large margin for walks; beets, about the same; cabbage, $1 per head, $5,000 per acre, planted three feet apart; Irish potatoes, $8 to $10 per bushel—one hundred bushels to the acre would be worth $800 to $1,000 per acre; tomatoes, $1 per dozen, allowing $100 to the hill, the hills nearly three feet apart, $40,000 per acre. At four cents per hill, one acre in tomatoes would produce $300 worth." These are really startling figures, and, without making the calculation to determine their accuracy, we submit them to the public. At ordinary prices, from $200 to $300 worth of vegetables is considered a good yield per acre. Cotton planting, the most profitable species of land cultivation, does not average more than $100 to $200 per acre.

CROPS IN THE SOUTH.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

A gentleman from Georgia, who arrived in this city within the last two days, informs us that the corn, pea, potato, and vegetable crops in that State, and along the route to Richmond, promises to be the most abundant ever known in these districts. In Lower Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, the corn is already matured, and the work of gathering the fodder has been commenced. An unusually large breadth of land has been planted in potatoes and peas, and every effort is being made to raise and save all the bread possible. Very little cotton had been planted anywhere in the South.

A hundred spinning-wheels and domestic looms are now in motion where one had been used before. The women are busily engaged in knitting socks and preparing Winter clothing for friends in the army, while the old men say they will wear cotton and sit by the fire. No sacrifice is so great that they do not readily submit to it; and, but for the heartless speculator, the Government and patriotic men and women of the land would find but little difficulty in clothing and feeding the army.

DISINTERRING DEAD BODIES.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

We daily observe at the railway stations boxes containing the bodies of deceased soldiers, which have been disinterred by their friends, under the belief that they can be sent off without delay, either by mail train or express. This, however, is an error. Freight trains only carry them, and the detention frequently causes the bodies to become offensive, when their immediate burial by the wayside is a matter of necessity. It would be better to postpone disinterment until cold weather, when it can be accomplished with less trouble and more certainty of getting the remains of the departed to their destination. Metallic coffins are difficult to obtain, and wooden ones can only be procured by the payment of a large sum. In these the dead bodies are packed with sawdust, and in warm weather their transportation to a distant point is uncertain, if not absolutely impossible.

A POLITICAL PLATFORM.

Messrs. J. G. Barrow and Benj. M. Cook, Jr., in a manifesto dated "Headquarters Second Infantry, North Carolina troops, Camp before Richmond, July 22," announce themselves as candidates for the Legislature from Craven County, and say:

"At a crisis like this, in which the affairs of our beloved country are so deeply concerned—which is of such momentous consequence to us—our independence not yet being achieved—no party spirit, no political rancor, should be countenanced even for one moment; and, therefore, we, who have hitherto operated with different political parties, are now placed on the same ticket.

We are in favor of our complete independence—eternal separation from the North—no abridgment of Southern territory—no diminution of Southern boundaries—an unremitting prosecution of the war—war to the last extremity—a war of aggression, carried even to the very hearthstones and altars of our enemies, till we shall wring from them, even at the point of the bayonet, should it be necessary, the full acknowledgment of our independence.

Justice, honor, virtue, nay, even the blood of our wounded and slain brethren in arms, call aloud for and demand this at our hands. Need we say more?

Should you honor us with a majority of your suffrages, we shall use all the ability with which God has blessed us to benefit the condition of our country, to uphold and to defend the honor and dignity of our mother State, and to better the condition of our soldiery."

RELEASED.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 31.

Messrs. John and Thos. Hancock, and George Poor, machinists of this city, arrested several months since for supposed disloyalty, and sent to Salisbury, N. C., arrived in Richmond yesterday, to be released, having been sent hither for that purpose by Col. Gervis, commanding the post.

PISTOL BOMBS.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Our army, in the late series of engagements before Richmond, captured many specimens of Yankee ingenuity, not the least noticeable of which in the way of a life-destroying apparatus, may be mentioned pistol-bombs, many specimens of which were secured. They are in the shape of a Minié ball, and are hollowed out and filled with the finest rifled powder. The outside of the ball is covered like a six-pound rifle shot or shell, and in the middle of the topper, at the end, (which is of brass or copper,) is fixed a piece of punk, which ignites by the explosion of the powder in the piece on entering the object shot at and produces the utmost degree of laceration. Besides poisoning the surrounding flesh. The ball or bomb we saw was intended for a very small Colt's pistol, and was calculated to explode at the distance of thirty yards. Some of our men have experienced the effects of similar larger balls, shot out of Belgian rifles. This ingenious Union-loving contrivance is worthy of the Yankee people. None

but a nation of poltroons would use such a weapon in honorable warfare. Speaking of specimens of [illegible] another large lot of Yankee pontoon-boats and [illegible] and brought to Richmond on the [illegible] prepared for their conveyance [illegible]. They [illegible] good use by the Confederate Government.

A CURIOUS OBITUARY.

The following appears under the obituary head in the *Dispatch*:

Died, on the night of the 19th July, at the Danville (Manchester) *Hospital, of wounds received in the battle of 28th June*, GRIFFIN MCCANNA, of Company C, Eleventh Regiment Mississippi Volunteers.

The deceased was one of the best of soldiers and bravest of brave men; his friends bemoan his loss, and look with saddened hearts upon the vacancy caused in the ranks by his absence; but this pang of regret is transformed into a feeling of deep indignation *for those to whom it is applicable, when we remember* the circumstances connected with his departure. We visited our friend a few days before his death, and found him in a most deplorable condition. He was perfectly prostrate on his couch, too weak to raise his voice above a whisper, and consequently unable to help himself; and I am sorry to have to say the sheets of his bed were occupied by a million of fly-blows. I did not examine the wound itself, but was told that the same detestable vermin was to be found even there. We admit the severity of the wounds, but we are persuaded to believe that sheer neglect played an active part in this game of manslaughter. I make no assertions that I cannot substantiate. But while we are disposed, on the one hand, to censure the *faculty* of said hospital, let us not withhold the credit from those to whom it is due. The fair and gentle ladies of Manchester have our most earnest and heartfelt gratitude for their untiring exertions to contribute to the comfort and happiness of our wounded friends in their midst.

A COMPANION IN ARMS.

AN AGGRIEVED ENGLISHMAN.

JOHN R. THOMPSON, of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, who writes for the *Appeal* over the signature of "Dixie," says: "Lord EDWARD ST. MAUR left Richmond to proceed to New-York by way of Fortress Monroe. That young gentleman went down to Berkeley, and returned to-day by flag of truce. He is the son of the Duke of Somerset, and has been in America but a few weeks. His purpose was to make a rapid tour of the Yankee States, and take steamer at New-York for Liverpool. On arriving at the fleet he made application to MCCLELLAN for leave to pass, and met with a prompt refusal. The reasons, as stated by Lord ST. MAUR, were, that he had violated the Queen's proclamation concerning the neutrality of her subjects, and SEWARD's proclamation of non-intercourse between the loyal and rebel States, and that he had thereby forfeited his right as an English citizen. Lord ST. MAUR was at Richmond during the late fight, and had been an eye-witness from a most favorable point of observation of all the battles down to the retreat of MCCLELLAN to his gunboats. The incivility did not stop with sending him back to Richmond. His baggage remained all night on the steamer, and thus the Duke of Somerset's son was packed off without a change of linen, under the assurance that his baggage would be sent up by flag of truce. Doubtless it will be when it has been thoroughly searched for treasonable matters to compromise its owner."

THE ARKANSAS.

The correspondent of the Mobile *News*, writing from Vicksburgh, says:

"The enemy is evidently in constant fear of the close proximity of the *Arkansas*, and, since the latter arrived at Vicksburgh, they have been constantly employed in shelling the river in front of the town, with a view to sinking her; but so far they have not inflicted any damage on her, as the shots either fall short or go over, sometimes doing damage to buildings and houses. In this way the large wharf-boat was struck on Friday evening by two large shells, which entered through the roof and went out at the bottom, sinking the boat. The enemy has his mortar-boats anchored above the bend, behind a point of timber, and not being able to see the *Arkansas*, they throw shell at random, and have a line of scouts in the woods, extending to the river opposite the city, who, by means of signals, keep the gunners fully posted where each shell falls. By this means they manage, sometimes, to come very near striking the *Arkansas*."

FROM RICHMOND.

A deserter who made his appearance at Suffolk, Va., on Monday last, states that the rations the rebel soldiers now receive per diem, is one-half pound of meat, eighteen ounces of flour, and a little salt. The men are getting very tired of this kind of fare, and he thinks by October next they will be completely starved out. Flesh and blood, he says, cannot stand it much longer, no matter how patriotic.

He says that Petersburgh is dead—no business whatever, and very little to eat. Spring chickens are selling in the market at this place at the rate of $2 apiece. This may seem incredible, yet it is even so. Small heads of cabbage, the size of your hand, sell at 75 cents apiece. Sugar, tea and coffee, there is none. In Richmond there is yet some little business. Every house in Richmond is a hospital, and many wounded rebel soldiers are dying daily. Many of the rebel soldiers are afflicted with the measles.

He seems inclined to believe that BEAUREGARD is not in his mind. This seems to be the general opinion in Richmond. It is certain that BEAUREGARD has gone South. The house where Gen. JOHNSTON was taken is the residence of a celebrated physician. The streets, for squares around, were kept clear of vehicles. Many people are inclined to believe that Gen. JOHNSTON *is dead. No one has seen him or knows anything about him.* Appearances are kept up *as though* he was very ill.

A LETTER FROM "VICE PRESIDENT" STEPHENS.

From the Louisville Journal.

The following letter, addressed to a citizen of Kentucky, has been handed to us for publication, the seal of confidence having been removed by the tide of events:

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ga., Dec. 24, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Your esteemed favor of the 14th inst. is before me. I recollect the interview to which you allude very well, and I recollect that the present state of things was amongst the probabilities I was looking for. What is to be the result I cannot tell. While I hope for the best, I am prepared for the worst. The election of Mr. LINCOLN, I think, is owing much more to the divisions of the Democratic Party, and the disastrous personal strifes among its leaders at Charleston and at Baltimore, than to any fixed determination on the part of a majority of the people of the North to wage an exterminating war against Southern institutions. Disappointed ambition has much to do with the origin of our present troubles; the same will be greatly in the way of amicable and satisfactory adjustment. I can but believe that there is still patriotism enough in the land, North as well as South, to save the present Union under the existing Constitution, with all its guarantees and obligations, if the great heart of the Nation can be touched and aroused. All that is wanting is a little time and patriotic forbearance. Our election for members to the State Convention comes off on the 21st prox. I am not without hope that the conservative element will prevail in that body. This is my earnest hope and desire. More than this I cannot say. This letter is for yourself only; it is not for the public. Yours, truly,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

FORAGE.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Va., July 24, 1862.

Impressments of forage having been authorized by the Secretary of War to be made by Major C. S. CARRINGTON, Quartermaster, and the officers, and agents under his control, the following instructions are issued for their guidance:

1. The officers or agents making such impressments will, in all cases, furnish written evidence of their authority to act, which evidence will be exhibited when required by parties interested.

2. All forage impressed will be paid for at the rates established by competent authority; and officers and agents are especially instructed to give to the owners thereof receipts, stating distinctly the kind, quantity and price of the forage, and designating the officer by whom payments will be made for the same.

3. These impressments must be resorted to only when absolutely demanded by the public necessities, and their burden must be apportioned among the citizens of any community equally and impartially, having due regard to the means and ability of owners of property.

4. All impressments made by officers and agents under this authority will be reported to Major C. S. CARRINGTON, Quartermaster, by whom a monthly abstract of the same, stating dates, quantities, price and names of owners, will be returned to this office.

5. With the exception of the authority thus conferred upon Major CARRINGTON and his officers, under General Order No. 44, "no persons other than those authorized by the Commanding General of the army, or the commanding officers of districts under martial law, shall be recognized as agents for taking possession of private property." Officers or agents of this Department undertaking to impress private property without such authority will be held to the strictest accountability, and punished as guilty of a grave military offence.

LARKIN SMITH, Acting Quartermaster-General.

REPORTS OF A TRAVELER IN THE SOUTH.

From the Chicago Journal.

We have had a conversation with an intelligent gentleman of this city, who has just returned from a four months' stay in those sections of the South into which our army has penetrated—in the States of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Virginia. He says he has had abundant opportunity of feeling the public pulse of those sections in which he has sojourned, partly on business and partly out of curiosity, and the great wish of the majority of the people who remain at home is for peace. They are tired of the war, and hope for an early arrangement by which it may be ended. Most of them would be willing and anxious to see the old Union reestablished, both for the sake of peace, and because they have but little confidence in the permanency of the Southern Confederacy, even if it should be established. Our friend purchased some cotton down in Alabama, and though the planters [illegible] they accepted the "green-backs"—the United States Treasury notes—in preference to any kind of Southern money, in which they apparently have no faith whatever. This is the general feeling, and indifference and distrust that prevails in their own cause. There are many men who would be avowed Unionists if they could deem it safe. They say they are "Submissionists"—to the Rebel Confederacy, if that predominates, and to the United States Government, if that is the power that is over them. *They say they must go as do their States or neighbor*hoods, for the sake of their own safety, but would prefer to live under the old Stars and Stripes again *if the Union would be established as it was*, and the protection of the Constitution be restored to them as it used to be. The more intelligent of the people are *decidedly in favor of the old Union as it was.*

But the bitterness of the great mass of the Southern people, excited by their officers and politicians, against the North and against the Lincoln Government, is intense and unconquerable. Our friend *is satisfied, after his sojourn among them*, that the only way in which the revolted States can ever be brought back to the Union is by sweeping over them with an overwhelming force, and literally crushing the life out of them. They will never give up until brought so completely under the heel of power as to be disarmed, crippled and "subjugated." This is the only way in which the rebellion can be suppressed, the Union reestablished, and peace restored. They are so desperate, so madly infatuated, that they will never yield while they have life, unless subdued by superior force and held in subjugation.

The prospects of the growing cotton and corn in Alabama and Tennessee are very flattering. About three-quarters more of corn is planted this season than usual, and only about a quarter of the usual cotton crop. The negroes are working the plantations the same as in times of peace. They have black drivers over them, under whom they work as well as under the white overseer, who, as well as many of the masters, are now in the rebel army. But few negroes run away, though they could do so, readily, if they choose.

Corn and bacon is very scarce everywhere, and salt is scarcely to be had at any price.

There is a great feeling of opposition in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama against the guerrillas. The people say they hate this idea of "soldiering one day and being citizens the next."

The railroads between Huntsville, Ala., and Nashville are nearly completed. The First Michigan Regiment of Mechanics and Engineers have done wonders in thus rapidly accomplishing this work.

The health of our troops in Tennessee and Northern Alabama is now very good, and they are all in excellent spirits. They greatly rejoiced at the President's call for 300,000 more volunteers. They feel that such an additional force is needed.

Wherever our friend met Southern men of intelligence, he was asked the question why our Government did not make a proposition for peace, but their ideas of the basis of a peace are by no means favorable to any proposition that might in honor be made by the Government. The fact is, those at home in the towns, and on the plantations desire for peace, while the great mass of the men, who are in the army, want no peace until their dreams of "National Independence" shall have been achieved.

ITEMS.

The Grenada *Appeal*, of July 25, has these items:

"The cargo of the ship which lately ran the blockade at Charleston was sold at Augusta, Ga., last week. It consisted of ammunition, arms and assorted goods. The cargo cost $300,000, and sold for $1,000,000. The rebels say that they have more arms and ammunition than they need.

The greatest enthusiasm is said to prevail among the rebels, who are now more confident than ever of success at Richmond, and the large increase of their army gives them the belief that they will receive aid from abroad, while they feel an inherent strength at home that they never felt before. The conscription brings in thousands of recruits daily.

About seven hundred refugees from Memphis are at Grenada, organizing themselves into guerrilla parties. They are furnished with their equipments by Mississippians, and are designed principally to operate against Memphis.

A man named Dr. SHEPHERD, formerly a resident of Memphis, but lately from the North, was captured, with $6,000 in gold, last week, with which he was buying cotton. He is at Grenada, in company with a number of cotton traders, who have been picked up by guerrillas. The rebels got fifteen to twenty thousand dollars out of these adventurers. Nearly all who ventured out have been picked up.

Maj.-Gen. MAGRUDER had left Richmond to take command of his department beyond the Mississippi, and was stopped at Columbia to return and answer to a charge of having been drunk at the late battle, as well as being a common drunkard.

The *Appeal* says of the progress of CURTIS' army, that 'the whole country has been pillaged, stock driven off, buildings and fences burned, and provisions taken from the inhabitants wherever they could be found.'"

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The cartel of 1812 in regard to the exchange of prisoners of war, as will be seen by the following order, was established last March by Gen. McCLELLAN. Exchanges are now to be effected under the same system:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, March 3, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 51.—By direction of Major-Gen. *McCLELLAN the following tariff of exchange of prisoners of war, adopted between the United States* and Great Britain, in the war of 1812, is substituted for that given in general orders No. 30, current series:

General commander-in-chief, or admiral—sixty men.

Lieutenant-general, or vice admiral—forty men.

Major-general, or rear-admiral—thirty men.

Brigadier-general, or commodore, with a broad pennant, and a captain under him—twenty men.

Colonel, or captain of a line-of-battle-ship—fifteen men.

Lieutenant-colonel, or captain of a frigate—ten men.

Major, or commander of a sloop-of-war, bomb ketch, fireship or packet—eight men.

Captain, or lieutenant or master—six men.

Lieutenant or master's mate—four men.

Sub-lieutenant, or ensign, or midshipman, warrant officer, masters of merchant vessels and captains of private armed vessels—three men.

Non-commissioned officers, or lieutenants and mates of private armed vessels, mates of merchant vessels and all petty officers of ships-of-war—two men.

Private soldiers or seamen—one man.

By command of Maj. Gen. HALLECK.

N. H. McLEAN, Assistant-Adjutant General.

AFFAIRS IN NORFOLK.

GEN. VIELE'S ORDERS.

All passes for fishing or other use of boats are hereby revoked. Holders of such passes will return them to the Provost Marshal's office at once. They will be renewed if deemed expedient.

By command of Brig.-Gen. and Military Governor ROBERT H. VIELE.

J. H. LIEBENAU, Assistant Adjutant-General.

All officers arriving at the City of Norfolk or Portsmouth will report immediately to these headquarters. All soldiers arriving by boat or cars will be marched immediately by the Sergeant of the Provost Guard to the Provost-Marshal's office. All citizens will register their names and residences at the Provost-Marshal's office. No freight of any description will be brought to, or taken from, Norfolk; or any vessel, without special authority.

By command of Brigadier-General and Military Governor EGBERT L. VIELE.

J. H. LIEBENAU, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Assemblages in the streets for purposes of political discussions being provocative of civil disturbance, are positively forbidden, and the exhibition of badges and flags indicative of disloyal sentiments will not be tolerated.

Parents will be held responsible for the conduct of their children in this particular.

By command of Brigadier-General EGBERT L. VIELE.

J. H. LIEBENAU, Assistant-Adjutant General.

AN OUTRAGEOUS HOAX.

The Norfolk *Union*, of the 1st, publishes the following shameful and indiscreet "notice" to the people of Norfolk, as coming from Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH:

FLAG-SHIP MINNESOTA, NORFOLK HARBOR, July 30, 1862.

William W. Lamb, would-be Mayor, and the rebels generally of Norfolk:

Whereas, It is reported to me that about twenty-five thousand infernal blackguard rebels are making their way from Richmond, through Suffolk, to drive out the soldiers of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and to cut the throats of the Union men of Norfolk; therefore, take notice, that on the appearance of the first —— rebel scoundrel within these lines, I'll blow you and your city to ——.

Tell this to your women. Yours,

GOLDSBOROUGH, Admiral, &c.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP MINNESOTA, NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 2, 1862.

SIR: In the Norfolk *Union* of yesterday there appeared a vile and profane communication, purporting to be the substance of one recently written by me to you. As I have never before this moment addressed a line upon any subject whatever, and as I never, to my knowledge, had the pleasure of exchanging even a word with you, I have only to say, with regard to the above, that if you have received one of the kind, it is a forgery, and alone worthy of the vulgar and ridiculous person who conceived it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Signed,] L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Flag-Officer Commanding N. A. B. S.

WM. W. LAMB, Esq., Norfolk, Va.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes from Fortress Monroe under date of July 31:

"Only a night or two since rebel scouts came down close to the city and stole ten small boats, which were afterward recaptured. The citizens faithful to our flag are uneasy, and fear a sudden irruption of HUGER's hordes upon them without a moment's warning. A daily line of steamers will soon run to Currituck, [illegible] C., so that Norfolk will be in close communication with the Old North State.

The Norfolk and Suffolk Railroad has been put in complete repair, and yesterday [illegible] the "United States Government" [illegible] Water-street, to the astonishment of everybody.

The *Dirigo*, under contract for the Government, leaves Norfolk soon via the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, for Hatteras Inlet, where Capt. PRATT expects to raise the locomotives and other valuable effects lost by Gen. BURNSIDE's Expedition during the terrific storm which threatened its entire destruction."

EX-GOV. HICKS DECLINES A BRIGADIER GENERALSHIP.

The numerous friends of *Ex-Gov. HICKS will be* pleased to learn, says the Annapolis *Gazette*, that he has received from the President the compliment of an appointment as *Brigadier-General of Volunteers*. He was strongly inclined to accept, but yielded to the remonstrances of his friends, who urged his want of military knowledge as an insuperable objection. The following is his letter declining the proffered *honor*:

CAMBRIDGE, July 28, 1862.

His Excellency A. Lincoln, President of the United States:

SIR: I am profoundly grateful to you for your kindness, and for the honor conferred upon me, by the appointment of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, which you have tendered me, but which I most respectfully decline.

I am now verging upon the ordinary limit of human life, and most desire to spend the balance of my days in the quietness and retirement of private life; but I could not and would not refuse my services to my country in her present peril, or in any position, however responsible or however humble, the duties of which I could feel conscious of a moral and physical ability faithfully to discharge. The successful and faithful performance of the duties of the position to which you have invited me requires an attainment in military science only acquired by long experience and most patient and laborious study.

I am without any military education, and utterly destitute of all military experience. Under such circumstances, to accept your appointment would be a wrong to myself, unjust to you, and might possibly result in the slaughter of the brave men who might follow me to the field.

I must, therefore, however much I may regret the inability which compels it, decline the appointment.

With sincere respect and esteem, I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,

THOS. H. HICKS.

COL. BLAIR vs. GEN. FREMONT.

Col. BLAIR made a speech at a meeting in St. Louis a few evenings since, the beginning of which is thus reported by the *Democrat*:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It gives me unfeigned pleasure to appear before you in the Third Ward, in response to your acclamation, in comparison to the feeble cry for the "dead man." [Alluding to FREMONT.] I am not here to-night to praise CAESAR, but to bury him. [Great uproar. Loud cheers for FREMONT. Cries of "Put him out." Amidst which Col. BLAIR continued:] I am not here to-night to speak of Gen. FREMONT, but of one who has shed his blood on the battle-field. I am here to speak of Col. CAVENDER, your neighbor, your friend, and one of the friends of the great hero who fell on the blood-stained field of Wilson's Creek. He offers himself to lead a new regiment into the field, and he is met by cries for FREMONT. [Cheers and applause.] And those cries are so feeble, so faint, and from so few, that I can well despise them. I did not come here to speak of him, but it seems his friends will dig up his dead bones. [Cheers.] Friends, I came to rally you to the flag that floats above us; I did not come to seek favors for myself. [Cheers for FREMONT—great commotion.] Friends and fellow-citizens of the Third Ward, I tell you again, I come not here to speak for myself, nor have I the desire to do so. I do not think this is the time for bickerings, or for men to come in here and throw their firebrands around us. It is a detestable act. It is worthy of the man for whom these cries are given, worthy of him alone; worthy of the man who lay down his sword before the enemy, and retired to an oyster bay, when he should have fought the enemy on the battle-field. Friends! the greatest cause is now at stake. The most prosperous country the sun ever shone upon is imperilled. And should we quarrel? Cannot we raise ourselves to the height of this grand struggle, which has been forced upon us? Cannot we elevate ourselves to the future, and contemplate from the stand-point of history, what posterity will say of us? [Loud cheers.] My friends, those of you who wish to defend the country, defend it under the banner which will remain stainless, as long as it shall be carried by Col. CAVENDER! [Cheers.]

RESPONSE TO THE NEW CALL.

NEW-YORK.

The Monroe County Regiment is now nearly full, and the Military Committee have commenced the work of recruiting for the Thirteenth. They have already commissioned three officers to recruit companies for the Thirteenth, and another officer will probably be commissioned at once for the same purpose—making four full companies to be recruited for this regiment. The Thirteenth was one of the earliest of the two years volunteer regiments to take the field. They have been in severe battles, and have been much reduced by death, sickness and resignations.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Over 500 of the leading mercantile firms of Boston have signed an agreement to restore situations to such young men in their employ as may now volunteer and hereafter honorably return. Only four firms *refused to sign this patriotic agreement.*

The following towns in Hampshire County have raised their quota of troops: Belchertown, Chesterfield, Easthampton, Hadley, Hatfield, Huntington, Williamsburgh, Worthington. Chesterfield sends 14, which is 3 more than her quota.

A dispatch dated Newburyport, Aug. 6, says: "This has been one of the most exciting days since the war begun. The City Council, last evening, raised the amount of bounty to $200, and early this morning the recruits began to assemble at the different officers' quarters to enroll their names. The interest increased throughout the day, and at 9 o'clock this evening *one hundred and twenty* men were on the enlistment rolls of the day. The entire quota is 179 for the city, and will be raised to-morrow, and it will be sent into camp at Lynnfield on Friday."

CONNECTICUT.

The Eighteenth Connecticut Regiment has about 300 men in camp, at Norwich, and 350 scattered enlistments. An earnest effort will be made to fill up the ranks this week.

Bridgeport is rapidly filling up her quota. The *Journal and Courier* says that on Tuesday, the drum and fife of the Artillery Company marched through the rooms of one of WHEELER & WILSON's factory, where twelve men were at work, and eleven of them enlisted on the spot.

About 2,550 men have been recruited for the various Connecticut regiments and the light battery. If this number is doubled within two weeks, there will be no draft; if it is not, there will be.

VERMONT.

The Tenth Vermont Regiment, now in camp at Brattleborough, has about 800 men enlisted, and the Eleventh about half that number. A fine company from St. Johnsbury is commanded by E. B. FROST, a graduate of Dartmouth in 1858.

MAINE.

Between 800 and 900 recruits were at Camp King, Portland, Me., on Monday. A fine body of men from Brunswick, Canton and Naples, arrived on that day.

The old town of Kittery has completed its quota of 22 recruits, paying each $200 bounty.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Ninth New-Hampshire Regiment, now nearly filled at Concord, is physically superior to any which that State has yet furnished. The Surgeon's examination has been careful. The Tenth Regiment is progressing as rapidly as could be expected at this very busy period of farm labor.

RHODE ISLAND.

Johnston, R. I., has filled her quota of 44 men, paying each the extravagant bounty of $350. Hopkinton offers $250 bounty, and levies an immediate tax of 13 cents on $100 to raise the funds.

A large emigration may be expected to take place to the island towns of Jamestown and New-Shoreham, the citizens of which are exempt from draft by State law, upon the probable ground that their whole strength would be required to defend them in case of war with a foreign Power.

DELAWARE.

Delaware is at present doing her full share in furnishing recruits for the army under the new call. A regiment is now forming in Wilmington, entitled the Fourth Delaware Regiment, under command of Col. GRIMSHAW, and the indications are that the ranks will be entirely full in a few days. The military spirit of the people of Wilmington was never greater, and expressions of loyalty to the Government were never more sincere or unanimous than at the present moment. In addition to the regiments raising, a battery of a superior character is organizing, with every prospect of being almost immediately ready for service. Since the last call for troops a large number of Delawarians have joined regiments forming in Maryland and Pennsylvania. At the great war meeting in Wilmington, yesterday, it was resolved to raise an immediate bounty fund of $50,000, to be appropriated among the Delawarians leaving for the seat of war.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Saturday says:

"Notwithstanding the superior advantages offered by the old regiments, not only in the prompt payment of the bounty money, but, in fact, that the recruit is immediately sent into the field, where he can become familiar with his duties in a short time, the new regiments now organizing are the favorites. All of them are recruiting rapidly. Yesterday was, perhaps, the busiest day of the week at the different recruiting stations, and the mustering officer was kept [illegible] headquarters, Fifth and [illegible] streets, the [illegible] large throughout the day, and the surgeon was in constant demand to examine and pass upon the physical ability of the new recruits. This regiment, from present appearance, will be the first in the field. A camp has been established on the Logan Estate, on the Nicetown lane, and some have already been placed."

NEW-JERSEY.

Gov. OLDEN has issued the following order forbidding persons recruiting in that State to fill the quota of other States:

Whereas, The Government of the United States has signified to me its purpose to apportion to the *State of New-Jersey* a quota of the troops to be raised and mustered into the service of the United State, and to secure the quota of this State by drafting.

And whereas, It has been made to appear to me that certain men are engaged recruiting men in this State to fill the quota of other States; now, therefore, I, do hereby, as Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of this State, forbid all persons whatsoever, from recruiting any men within the boundaries of this State, for any regiment or company not organized or being formed under the auspices of this State.

And I do hereby devolve upon Col. ROBERT C. JOHNSON, of the first Military Division of this State, upon Col. EZRA A CARMAN, of the second, upon Col. WILLIAM S. TRUEX, of the third, and upon Col. SAMUEL FOWLER, of the Fourth Military Division of this State, the duty of seeing that this order is strictly enforced in their respective divisions, and authorize and empower them to place under arrest any person violating said order.

WISCONSIN.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. SALOMON.

Whereas, An order has been issued by the President of the United States, calling for a draft of 300,000 men to serve for nine months, under the regulations to be established by the Secretary of War, and providing further that if any State shall not by the 15th of August, furnish its quota of the 300,000 volunteers recently called for, the deficiency in that State will also be made up by special draft from the militia; and, whereas, the system of a State Bounty, recommended in my Proclamation of the 4th inst., is deemed impracticable by me in view of this recent order of the President,

I do hereby recall and revoke so much of my proclamation of yesterday as provides for the offer of a State bounty of $50 to volunteers, and for the establishment of a fund by voluntary contribution, the issue of scrip or certificates, and the appointment of Commissioners for that purpose.

Under existing circumstances, no State bounty can be offered to volunteers. If the people in any particular localities desire to provide for a bounty to volunteers, in order to encourage enlistments in the volunteer regiments, they must take the matter into their own hands.

I hope that it will not be necessary to resort to drafting in this State to fill up the six regiments of volunteers now in process of organization, but that within the ten days given us by the President these six regiments will be complete.

The people have called for energy in the prosecution of this war, and they will, therefore, I trust, hail with universal approbation this recent order of the President of the United States, and will hasten to *volunteer*, in order to fill up the ranks of our volunteer regiments.

EDWARD SALOMON, Governor of Wisconsin.

MADISON, Aug. 5, 1862.

THE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

Senator Wilson Attempts to Place Himself Right on the Record.

NATICK, Mass., Aug. 6, 1862.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq.—*Sir*: A few days before the close of Congress my attention was called to an article in your journal, in which it was stated that I had declared that we had one hundred and fifty thousand more men than we needed, and that I must be held personally responsible for the present want of men. Conscious that I had ever been swift to obey the wishes of the Government and of our Generals in the field—conscious, too, that the nation had not a single battalion the less through any word or act of mine—I could not but feel deeply the cruel injustice of this attempt to hold me now responsible for a want of men, caused by events no one foresaw.

I could not fail to see, Sir, that this pointed reference to me, and sharp denunciation of my remark, would, under the changed condition of affairs, convey an untruth to all your readers, who understood not the precise circumstances under which I spoke. Your readers were not told that the remark which you now condemn was made nearly four months before, when victories by land and sea were flashing upon the country, making us all hopeful, and, perhaps, too confident of the future; nor were they told that *it was based upon the report of Secretary Cameron, the assurances of Paymaster-Gen. Larned, the estimates of Quartermaster-Gen. Meigs, that we had from seven hundred to eight hundred regiments and seven hundred thousand men.* Your readers were not told that when the remark was made we had more than one hundred partially organized regiments scattered over the country, more than five hundred recruiting officers and hundreds of recruiting stations, all supported at enormous cost, though doing little effective service; nor were they told that when the remark was made a plan was pending before Congress, prepared by Gen. STONEMAN, Chief of Cavalry, indorsed by Secretaries CAMERON and STANTON, and indorsed, too, by Gen. McCLELLAN, to reduce and consolidate the seventy-seven regiments of cavalry, nearly half of which were unmounted, into fifty regiments, thus discharging nearly a thousand officers and several thousand men. Your readers were not told that on the same page of the *Globe from which my remark was quoted*, are these words of that cautious and conservative, clear-headed and pure-hearted statesman, WILLIAM P. FESSENDEN:

"We so legislated that the number of volunteers to be raised should be limited to five hundred thousand, but although Congress, in its language, expressed the idea, and it was stated so over and over again, it accidentally gave a power which extended to a million, and was so construed as to extend to a million, and under that *our army has been swollen up to over seven hundred thousand men. At this day I do not think a man can be found anywhere who will say that half a million are not all that we can possibly need or use*; and yet we have this number of troops in the service, though not actually in the field. There are regiments in my own State to-day that have been raised, staying there—who have been staying there for months—paid by the Government; efficient men, the choice men of our State, waiting and begging to be called into the field, and not to be left there doing nothing; not armed; ready to do everything; anxious to be of service—and the answer is, we have no occasion for you, we have got so many men here—more than we know what to do with; men who make a most elegant appearance on days of review, and who undoubtedly would fight well if they could only get a chance. *There are more men than the Government knows what to do with here on the Potomac to-day.* What occasion is there to send for others? So it is in every State in the Union; there are men who are paid from month to month, and who have been paid for months, not armed, not called into the field, *absolutely for the reason that the Government has no occasion to use them.* And yet no step is taken to disband these men. Why not disband them, if they are not wanted? *Because we have seven hundred and fifty thousand, if that is the number—two hundred and fifty thousand more than we ever intended to have.*"

Your readers were not told that when these words of Mr. FESSENDEN were uttered they were hailed and applauded by the public voice as the utterances of the vigilant Chairman of the Committee of Finance, who is ever watchful of the interests of the Treasury, and that when I made the remark you now so sharply criticise, the sentiment of Congress, of the public Press and of the people were for consolidating incomplete and scattered regiments, reducing needless expenses, correcting abuses and introducing more order, system and economy, into the service; nor were your readers told that few, very few were enlisted in the free States for some weeks, before recruiting was temporarily suspended; that the object for closing the recruiting stations was not so much to stop enlistments as to consolidate and bring into action the scattered forces, fill up the meagre ranks of the regular army, diminish expenses and substitute a less costly system of recruiting, and that few recruits were lost during the brief suspension of volunteer recruiting. Your readers were not told that on gathering up scattered forces, and obtaining more full and complete returns, it was found that the number of men had been overestimated; that instead of seven hundred thousand, we had from five hundred thousand to five hundred and fifty thousand—*one hundred and fifty thousand less than the Government had claimed, and one hundred and fifty thousand less than Mr. Fessenden, myself and other Senators had assumed to be the actual force.*

I found, Sir, on my returning home, that the remark that we had one hundred and fifty thousand too many men had been most industriously circulated, and was misapprehended by many, who were made to believe that it was based, not upon the Government claim of seven hundred thousand men, but upon the five hundred and twenty thousand men we actually had. In April, 1861, I had advised the Secretary of War to call out a quarter of a million of men. In July, 1861, when the Administration asked for four hundred thousand men, I gave it half a million. I had maintained that the Government required five hundred and twenty thousand—the number we afterwards ascertained the Government actually had in March. This idea that my remark applied to five hundred thousand men, the number intended to be authorized by law, and near the actual number ascertained to be on hand in March, instead of seven hundred thousand, was false in fact and unjust to me. To correct this misapprehension I explained very briefly in two or three war meetings my position. The *Herald* seized upon a very brief and imperfect report of my remarks at Newton, and assumed to deny the truthfulness of what I said. I am accused of attempting to disown my recorded words. I did not deny, disown, modify, qualify or retract the words uttered by me on the 28th of March. No, Sir, I did not deny or attempt to deny it, and the imputations you have cast upon me on the assumption that I had done so are wholly unauthorized by any word ever uttered by me. Why, Sir, I had referred to that declaration more than once in the Senate, and my words were recorded. On the 7th of May, in response to Mr. GRIMES, the indefatigable Senator from Iowa, I had stated that the Government "estimated that we had 600,000 men"—that it was so reported to Congress—that in view of that statement I had said [illegible] men; that we had about 530,000 effective men, and [illegible] as many as we would use in [illegible]. Every statement made months ago in the Senate, in the [illegible] belief that I had, in view of the claim of nearly 700,000 men, thought we had more men than we needed, but that we had only 530,000, and that number we required. Without consulting the *Herald* any report of my speech at Newton, I simply denied that I had ever said, thought or dreamed that the 530,000 men in the service when I made the declaration were more than we needed; that there was not the shadow of a foundation for the charge; that I had always been in favor, not "of more men," but of 500,000 or more effective men; that my remark applied to the 700,000 men claimed by the Government, and that every Senator knew that this was my position, and would bear witness that I was ever ready to respond promptly to the wants of the Government for men. The brief explanation I made at Newton is in perfect harmony with my record and with truth.

I am, Sir, willing that my motives, words and acts shall be known fully to the people; but I confess it is painful amid these passing events to be misrepresented by enemies or misunderstood by friends. Since this rebellion broke out in civil war I have labored with unflagging zeal, and at my own expense, to raise men and to help on the cause, and to aid its defenders; but I now find the *Herald* denouncing not only my acts, but my motives also. The accusation that I was actuated by partisan or personal feeling in regard to enlisting men, has not the shadow of truth, justice or fairness in it. Every member of the Senate will, I am sure, bear witness that I have ever been prompt to press into action the military forces of the nation; every member, too, of the Administration will bear witness that I have ever pressed upon it the vast importance of giving our commanders the forces needed to crush out this foul treason.

But it is my duty to care for the condition of the Treasury as well as of the army; it is especially the duty of Mr. FESSENDEN, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, to do so. Four months ago the military forces of the country appeared to be immense; regiments were scattered around unemployed; tens of thousands of men were off on furloughs, thousands were sick that ought to be discharged. Looseness and extravagance seemed to prevail in the War Department, and the condition of our finances was a source of solicitude to all. Senators were actuated by the sole desire of protecting the Treasury without impairing the effectiveness of the army. They may have erred in judgment—they certainly were mistaken in relying upon the estimated forces in the service—but nothing can be more untrue, nothing can be more unjust, than those accusations that Senators were actuated by partisan feelings and personal objects in their efforts to correct mistakes and abuses, increase the efficiency and promote the economy of the War Department. The records of the Republic will bear witness that they were ever prompt in voting men and money, and these accusations, which have not the elements of truth, justice or fairness in them, may give a moment's pain, but they must share the fate of all accusations.

HENRY WILSON.

THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

Exercises at Williams College.

President HOPKINS opened the exercises of Commencement week at Williams College, on Sunday last, with the Baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class. He took his text from Peter ii, 4-5: "To whom coming as unto a living stone, disallowed indeed of men, but chosen of God and precious, ye also as lively stones are built up a spiritual house." In the evening the address before the Mills Theological Society was delivered by Rev. DWIGHT W. MARSH, lately a missionary at Mosul. He opened his address with a reference to the condition of the country, and acknowledged the necessity of every young man devoting himself to her service, but considered it wrong, even under these circumstances, to neglect the missionary cause, in behalf of which he spoke. The missionary life is desirable because it causes those who follow it to become like Christ. To prove this was the object of his remarks. The speaker was instructive and at times eloquent, and those were fully repaid for their attendance who heard him.

The exercises of the next day, Monday, consisted of addresses before the Adelphic Union Society by W. LLOYD GARRISON, Esq., of Boston, and Prof. JOHN W. FOWLER, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; the former in the afternoon, the latter in the evening. Mr. GARRISON favorably disappointed those who heard him by being less radical than it was supposed he would be. His subject was "Our National Visitation."

Prof. FOWLER's address in the evening was on "Our National Crisis."

Tuesday forenoon was occupied by the meeting of the Alumni. This was held in Alumni Hall, at 9 o'clock, Hon. H. L. SABIN, President of the Association, in the Chair. The meeting was opened by prayer, Rev. Mr. NOBLE officiating. After the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, the Necrological list for the past year was read by the Secretary, Prof. GRIFFIN. The names of the Alumni who have died this year (1861-2) are as follows:

Class of 1799—Hon. Peter Starr.
Class of 1801—Hon. Henry C. Martindale.
Class of 1801—Jared Curtis, Esq.
Class of 1802—Rev. Lyman Strong.
Class of 1804—Barnabas King, D. D.
Class of 1805—Absalom Townsend, Esq.
Class of 1806—Hon. Aaron King.
Class of 1808—James F. Coggswell, Esq.
Class of 1812—Rev. John Woods.
Class of 1814—Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, L.L. D.
Class of 1818—Joshua N. Danforth, D.D.
Class of 1837—Rev. Charles O. Hill.
Class of 1850—Chas. H. Williams, Esq.
Class of 1855—Capt. John Foot.
Class of 1859—George A. Wiswall, Esq.

During the meeting, remarks were made by Ex-Gov. WASHBURNE, Hon. Mr. BARTLETT, Rev. Dr. TODD and others.

The following patriotic resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, By the Alumni of Williams College, here assembled, That the war which the United States are now waging for the maintenance of the National authority and the suppression of the slaveholders' great but causeless rebellion, demands the cooperation of all authorities and all citizens. And we, therefore, promise for ourselves and urge upon others, of whatever profession or condition in life, not only to study how the country can best be served, but to save it actively with all the means possible and lawful.

Resolved, further, That in order to meet the exigencies of this iron time, all peaceful pursuits must accommodate themselves to the demands of war, and our youth, especially, should be made acquainted with the use of arms, and we, therefore, recommend to the Trustees and Faculty of this College to give the students hereafter during the war instruction and exercise in the military art.

The officers of the Alumni chosen for the coming year are Hon. JOSEPH WHITE, President; Hon. J. D. COLT, Vice-President; Rev. N. H. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sigma Phi's held their annual Convention, which was addressed by Prof. A. J. UPSON, of Hamilton College. Mr. BURLEIGH read a poem, and the New-York Seventh Regiment band furnished the music.

Freshmen, Sophomores and Juniors took part in the Prize Rhetorical Exhibition in the evening.

On Wednesday the Commencement exercises proper transpired. Fifty-two members of the graduating class received the degree of A. B.

MESSRS. W. SMITH, of Rutgers College, and Rev. SANDFORD H. SMITH were admitted, *ad eundem*, A. M. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon JOHN B. HOLMES, of Sand Lake, N. Y. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. HENRY M. FIELD, of New-York, and Rev. ABNER TRAVER, of Poughkeepsie.

Foreign Opinions of Gen. Fremont.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to relate a few facts which came to my notice while traveling in Europe. When in St. Petersburgh, Russia, I was asked a great many questions concerning the war in America.

When in conversation with Gen. TOTLEBEN, Chief Engineer of the Russian Army and the hero of the Crimean war, I was asked particularly about Maj.-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT, and when I took the map and showed him the position of the rebels in the Department of the West, and their movements and strength, of which I possessed full knowledge, and Gen. FREMONT's counter-movements, he professed regret that he had been checked. He said that he had heard a great deal about Gen. FREMONT in his expeditions to the Rocky Mountains, and his career in California, and entertained always the highest opinion of him as a soldier and an accomplished engineer, and seemed to be sorry that the Government of the United States do not understand him.

As a military man myself, I watched the movements of the Generals in the Army of the United States, and from all my observations I judge that Gen. FREMONT is a man of great energy and military capacity, qualities which in war are needed, and if Gen. FREMONT had the same constant support as Gen. McCLELLAN and others, he could do a great deal for a final blow against the rebels, who are waging war with the best constituted Government in the world.

AN OFFICER OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1862.

—The Detroit *Advertiser* has the name of a patriotic woman residing at Moulie Rouge, in that county, who, believing that the time had come when the country demanded the service of every man who is able to shoulder a musket, urged her husband to enlist. He declined, for reasons that she did not deem satisfactory, and she told him so. As he still declined to go, she, in company with her four children, left his house to take up her residence with a brother in East Saginaw, until such time as he shall manifest his devotion to the Union.

—The [illegible] of Aspinwall [illegible] 10 Sunday [illegible] July, 1862—L. Kn[illegible] Knight, Baltimore; [illegible] Wise, Baltimore [illegible] Mrs. and Miss Potter, [illegible] Philadelphia; Miss J[illegible] New-York; Henry Coggill, [illegible] Bovie, San Francisco; Miss Co[illegible] Geo. L. Ruggles, San Francisco [illegible] New-York; James Denman, San Francisco [illegible] *Osborne and wife*, Auburn, New-York [illegible] Hobart, San Francisco; D. McLaren, [illegible] Winter, San Francisco; W. R. Robinson, Boston; *Lot C. Clark, New-York*; Harry Spencer, New-York; Samuel Longfellow, Brooklyn, N. Y.; A. E. McKee, Philadelphia; A. G. Waite, New-York; *John D. Wendel and family, New-York*; F. R. Garretson, Hoboken, N. J.; Rev. N. H. Schenck, Baltimore; Nathan H. Seligman, Rochester, N. Y.; James McEvoy, Baltimore; Henry M. Seligman, Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. Moderno, New-York; N. Falls, Baltimore; C. W. Gleason, Stow, Mass.; Isaac Taylor, Boston.

—The following note, which appears in the Chicago *Times*, is respectfully recommended to the perusal of "Rev." Mr. Clark, who, at last accounts, was seeking "proofs of his identity:"

I have heard that a man calling himself Rev. Chas. Clark, and professing to be a son of Ex-Gov. Clark, of Texas, and son-in-law of Gen. Sam Houston, lately made certain statements concerning the alleged death of his father-in-law, at a public meeting held in Boston. Now, this reverend gentleman is certainly an impostor of the blackest dye, as Gov. Clark's oldest child is a boy 12 years of age, and my oldest sister is but a little girl at school. I left home last March, and my father, Gen. Houston, was then in better health than he had been for years.

I am, respectfully,

SAM HOUSTON, JR. (Prisoner of War.)

CAMP DOUGLAS, Aug. 2, 1862.

—The Norfolk correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes: "The Secessionists go to any extreme to heap an insult on a Union gentleman or lady, especially if they are Southern Unionists. Miss Martha Haines Butt, the celebrated authoress, a resident of Norfolk, was formerly a regular correspondent of the Petersburgh *Express*. Since the occupation of Norfolk by our forces, the editor of this paper has been endeavoring to vent his spleen on Miss Butt, by all sorts of insinuations, and coupling her with abject gatherings, &c., on account of her adhering to the Government she was born under. Miss Butt is about to visit New-York, where she will be greeted in the most welcome manner by a host of friends and admirers. Miss Butt is a staunch Union lady, and visited Richmond some time ago purposely to see what she could do to alleviate the miseries of our sick and wounded at that place."

—Two cases of remarkable escape from living burial are related as having occurred subsequent to the battle of Fair Oaks. The body of a Colonel was found on the field and brought in. Arrangements were made for embalming it. The process includes the use of galvanism. The shock was given. To the astonishment of all, the Colonel rose and walked forth. The other case was also that of a Colonel who was found dead on the field. In deference to his rank he was brought to the hospital and laid among the dead. His friends prepared to give him a decent burial, and were about to carry the body out, when the Colonel rolled over, and, in tones more like those of a man drunk than dead, called out—"Bill, Jim, where is my whisky flask?"

—Leslie Combs sends the following card, concerning the arrest and search of his daughter, Mrs. Russell, to a Cincinnati paper:

"No man doubts my loyalty. I saved Kentucky in 1860, against Buchanan and his infamous den of thieves at Washington, aided by Breckinridge and friends, and the State authorities in Kentucky. There is not a man of my name, as far as I know, or have heard, in the rebel ranks. My father fought under Washington, and I have shed my own blood in the battle-fields of my country. I claim, therefore, to have my children treated with common decency and humanity—especially my daughters."

—Gov. Washburn, of Maine, has received a piece of oak wood, neatly fashioned in the form of a book, about the size of a small Testament, bearing on the side the inscription: "A piece of the U. S. steamer *Merrimac*, alias rebel steamer *Virginia*," and on the other side: "Presented to the State of Maine, by H. FOSTER, Esq., Master Joiner U. S. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C."

—It is said that in the town of Truro, Mass., the quota assigned to the town has been enlisted from one family, consisting of four sons. They received a bounty of $335 each—total, $1,300; clubbed the funds, and purchased a farm for the "old folks," whom they leave in possession while they go to the war.

—The skedaddlers who are making their way from the Maine border into Canada, have to run an unpleasant gauntlet in the patriotic towns through which they must pass before reaching the land of rest. The Houlton *Times* states that more provincials are coming to Maine to enlist than are leaving the State to avoid that duty.

—John P. Brace, Esq., formerly assistant editor of the Hartford *Courant*, who graduated at Williams College in 1812, has presented to his Alma Mater an extensive herbarium, consisting of about six thousand five hundred specimens of plants, carefully preserved, scientifically arranged and labeled, in twenty-nine large volumes.

—Southern advices confirm the death of Col. Seymour, editor of the New-Orleans *Bulletin*, and for several years President of the Associated Press in that City. He was killed in one of the late battles before Richmond.

—"PUT YOUR TRUST IN ABRAHAM AND ABRAHAM'S GOD."—Such was the sentence with which Hon. H. B. PAYNE, once a Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, wound up a recent appeal to all parties to rally for the country. The effect was electrical.

—Commodore Charles Stuart (Old Ironsides) reached his 84th birthday last Monday; yet he is as active as a man of forty, notwithstanding he has seen 68 years of duty in the naval service. He still resides near Bordentown, N. J.

—A promising rogue, named John Walker, who is charged with having been concerned in a heavy robbery in Boston, and with enlisting in a Massachusetts regiment, and deserting after he obtained the bounty, has been arrested in Belleville, N. J.

—Mr. Geo. J. J. Barber, the Postmaster at Homer, N. Y., has built a new and handsome building for the office, and proposes to give the rent of the [illegible] hundred boxes and drawers to the families of volunteers from that village.

—A Chicago banker, Lazarus Silverman by name, who recently went to Memphis with $30,000 in hard gold, intending to purchase cotton, has been captured by JEFF. THOMPSON's guerrillas, with all his cash.

—A patriotic offer has been made by Collector J. L. Boggs, of Perth Amboy, N. J. He offers ten dollars each to the first ten who will volunteer in the new regiments, and fifteen dollars to the first seven for the old regiments.

—Col. J. F. Miller, of Portland, Me., has received from Gen. Shepley the appointment of Adjutant-General of Louisiana, and will accompany him to New-Orleans. Col. Miller was one of Gov. Washburn's Aids last year.

—Dr. L. D. Borne, of Chicago, has been placed under arrest because he personally delivered letters to the prisoners at Camp Douglas, which had been sent to him, instead of transmitting them through the military authorities.

—Gen. J. G. Totten and Prof. Bache, of the United States Topographical Corps, are in Boston, where they will commence the work of inspecting the coast fortifications.

—Hon. M. F. Conway has arrived at his home in Lawrence, Kansas. He proposes to commence stumping the State immediately to secure a reelection to Congress.

—The will of the late Hon. David C. Broderick, by which the testator left the whole of his landed estate to George Wilkes, has been finally confirmed by the Supreme Court of California.

—Col. Roger Fowler, an extensive hay contractor at Cairo, was captured when the steamer *Sallie Woods* fell into the hands of the rebels, above Vicksburgh a few days ago.

—Rev. H. S. Bishop, Assistant Rector at Grace Church, Newark, N. J., has received and accepted a call from Christ Church, [illegible].

—The Rt. Rev. Archbishop Hughes is expected to arrive by the steamer Scotia, which will be due at this port on Monday or Tuesday.

—It is rumored in New-Bedford, Mass., that Hon. T. D. Eliot has declined, or will decline, a further nomination as Representative to Congress.

—Mrs. Sarah Spencer, of Middletown, has procured two substitutes, one for herself and one for her niece, paying each $50 extra bounty.

—Charles Mackay, who is just now "stopping" at Staten Island, denies that he is the author of the New-York correspondence of the London *Times*.

—$300 have been given to the Ladies Aid Society in Buffalo, by the employes of the New-York Central Railroad freight department.

—Gov. Wright is stumping Indiana to stimulate enlistments.

—Hon. J. B. Henderson arrived in St. Louis on Tuesday last.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 10, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot take notice of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Operations of importance appear to have commenced in Gen. POPE's Department, and the Army of Virginia is likely soon to have an opportunity to distinguish itself. Early on Friday morning our pickets, which had been thrown out on the south bank of the Rapidan River, were attacked by the enemy in superior force, and driven across the river. When information of the fact reached Culpepper Court-House, then the headquarters of Gen. POPE, MCDOWELL's corps was ordered forward, and was soon followed by BANKS' corps, both making directly toward the point at which our pickets had been driven across the Rapidan, only about ten or twelve miles from Gordonsville. At Culpepper Court-House, late in the afternoon of Friday, heavy firing was heard in the direction of the Rapidan, and it was conjectured that a severe engagement was proceeding. It is more probable, however, that the firing was a mere artillery duel across the river. Gen. POPE is understood to be now personally directing movements.

There is no later news from the Army of the Potomac this morning.

Although Secretary STANTON's order, prohibiting persons liable to draft from leaving the country, was not made public till a late hour on Friday afternoon, it was put in force the same evening at Oswego, in this State. The Marshals arrested fifty persons, who were on the point of departure for Canada, by way of Lake Ontario. It is stated that one hundred more were preparing to leave Oswego, but this summary action put a stop to their proceedings. The fugitives were not Oswego men, but craven fellows who made that city a convenient point of departure. The excitement in this City, yesterday, was quite intense among certain classes, as will be seen by our reports. Many persons who had engaged passage for Europe in the steamers which sailed yesterday afternoon were prevented from leaving, as they had not filled that requirement of the law which compels those leaving the country to procure passports. Secretary STANTON has appointed Police Superintendent KENNEDY a special Provost-Marshal for the Metropolitan District, to enforce the orders of the War Department, and the Inspectors are to act as his Deputies.

An important order from the Adjutant and Inspector General of the rebel Government, dated the 1st inst., was published in a large portion of our edition yesterday. It recapitulates the orders of the President of the United States, of Major-Gen. POPE, and of Brig.-Gen. STEINWEHR, with regard to foraging on the enemy, confiscation, &c., and then adds the following: "In the event of the capture of Major-Gen. POPE, or Brig.-Gen. STEINWEHR, or of any commissioned officer serving under them, the captives so taken shall be held in close confinement so long as the orders aforesaid shall be continued in force and unrepealed by the competent military authorities of the United States, and in the event of the murder of any unarmed citizen or inhabitant of this Confederacy, by virtue or under pretext of any order hereinbefore recited, whether with or without trial—whether under pretence of such citizen being a spy or hostage, or any other pretence—it shall be the duty of the Commanding General of the forces of this Confederacy to cause immediately to be hung, out of the commissioned officers prisoners as aforesaid, a number equal to the number of our own thus murdered by the enemy." JEFF. DAVIS has written a letter strongly indorsing the above general order, charging that the United States waited until the cartel for the exchange of prisoners was agreed upon before it declared a war of indiscriminate robbery and murder, and has directed a copy of the order to be addressed to the Commanding General of the army of the United States.

It is asserted by the St. Louis *Democrat* that the present uprising of the rebels in Missouri is in accordance with a plan conceived by Gen. PRICE after the rebel defeat at Pea Ridge, when he told his followers to go home, put in their crops, and attend to their business generally until the harvest, and then to rise throughout the State and form guerrilla bands, and be prepared to meet him in the Fall, when he would return again to lead them.

Some very curious and important revelations of MORGAN's movements and plans are given in another column. Their authenticity is vouched for by the Cincinnati *Gazette*. The portfolio of the guerrilla chief's Adjutant-General fell into the hands of Col. LANDRUM, who allowed the *Gazette* to make what use of its contents it chose. The number of his force at starting, the necessity of stealing horses and arms, and the order of marching are all clearly set forth. Letters from one of his Lieutenants to a female acquaintance and his mother, written at Paris, but never sent, and the persons to whom they were addressed, state that the guerrillas intended to move from Paris to conquer still other towns. Their hasty skedaddle before Gen. SMITH's forces prevented the immediate execution of this design, but their return is as confidently asserted.

The Leavenworth *Conservative*, of Aug. 2, says: "Maj. ELLITHORPE has just arrived here from Fort Gibson. That post is now in the possession of our forces. Col. COOPER has left Fort Davis with the entire rebel command, and retreated in the direction of Boggy Depôt."

There are some circumstances under which volunteering may be made a lucrative business. The town of Truro, Mass., had four soldiers assigned to it as its quota. They all enlisted from one family, consisting of the parents and four sons. They received a bounty of $325—total, $1,300—clubbed the funds, and purchased a farm for the "old folks," whom they leave in possession while they go to the war.

GENERAL NEWS.

Advices from Europe two days later are received by the arrival of the *Scotia* off Cape Race. An important item of the news is the announcement that [illegible] justifies the vigilance of our cruisers at the Bahamas. The gunboat *Tuscarora* was at Queenstown, watching for a rebel steamer which had left Liverpool, (or Plymouth,) but which had put back to Holyhead, where she lost all of her men. The news of cotton movements is no later. Breadstuffs had a declining tendency and Provisions were dull. Consols unchanged.

The Quincy (Ill.) *Whig* denies, upon the authority of Maj. STONE, a fellow prisoner with Gen. PRENTISS, the report that PRENTISS was horse-whipped by a rebel at Atlanta, Ga. It was a mischievous and silly story.

VICTOR MYERS, Captain of the propeller *City of Madison*, SIMEON MUIRHEAD, WM. INNES, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and JAMES O'MALLEY, whose arrest in Toronto, for alleged complicity in aiding deserters from British regiments, we have already noticed, were taken before the Police Magistrate on Thursday, and remanded to jail in default of £50 bail and two securities of £100 for each of the accused.

One of the Canadian papers thus welcomes the pitiful sneaks who are fleeing across the borders to escape the fancied draft: "The call for 600,000 more men across the line will be the means of driving hundreds from that country into Canada. We are informed that quite a number have already made their appearance in this and adjoining counties. They have ignominiously left their country in the hour of her peril, to escape conscription—three times three groans for the sneaking cowards."

All the prisoners confined in the McDowell College, St. Louis, have been removed to the Military Prison in Alton.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* states that the work of dismantling the *New Ironsides* has been accomplished. She has now most of her stores on board, which, in consequence of the large size of the vessel, are scarcely noticeable. It was originally designed to put seven hundred tons of coal in her before her departure, but she will not carry four hundred tons. Workmen were engaged on Friday in removing some of the planking from the stern of the vessel, to continue the plating above the point it now reaches. The iron-clad continues to attract attention, but visitors have to view her from a distance, as she is not accessible to any but those at work upon her. It is believed she will be ready for her trial trip by Monday.

All the clerks in the Post-office at Philadelphia have been obliged to take the oath of allegiance, and in addition, to sign it in the presence of witnesses.

Rebel Retaliation—Gen. Pope in Danger.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN POPE has not succeeded in propitiating the favor of the rebel Government at Richmond. On the contrary, he has provoked upon himself and his officers their supreme disgust, and they are singled out for publication in a most grave bulletin as "not entitled to be considered as soldiers," and therefore "not entitled to parole as prisoners of war."

We would mildly suggest to King JEFF. that it is not in the contemplation of Gen. POPE to play the *rôle* of "prisoner of war" in a Richmond tobacco warehouse. Consequently, it has been least in his thoughts in his invasion of Virginia, how he was to get out of the Confederate jails that he knew very well would be hungry to receive him. The fate of the brave Gen. MCCOOK, who has just been assassinated by the honorable soldiery of JEFF. DAVIS, was not needed to satisfy Gen. POPE that he had taken his life in his hands when he undertook to sustain his Government against secession outlaws and bandits.

The distinction that the Chief of the Army of Virginia, and his Brigadier-General (STEINWEHR,) and other commissioned officers, have just received at the hands of the rebel authorities at Richmond, will not in the least contribute to the establishment of more amiable relations between the parties, or incline the former to seek the hospitalities that the rebel chiefs have in so clement and kindly a manner bestowed on other commissioned Union officers that have fallen into their hands, say Col. CORCORAN, of this City, for instance, and Gen. MCCOOK, of more recent and notable fame.

The military order of JEFF. DAVIS, which excludes Gen. POPE and his officers from all hope of rebel mercy, is a curiosity in war bulletins. Its recitals and conclusions are strangely inharmonious, betraying as great a lack of logic as of other qualities that should dignify the emanations of a pretended sovereign Power. The plain reading of the rebel War Order is this:

Whereas, The President of the United States has directed his military commanders to forage on the property of citizens in the seceded States, without providing to compensate the citizens for the property so taken;

And *whereas*, Gen. POPE has ordered that no man shall remain within his lines, or in his rear, who is a foe to his army, and who might betray it;

And *whereas*, Gen. POPE has taken precautions that no one in his command shall be assassinated by "bushwhackers," (as Gen. MCCOOK has been;)

Therefore, Gen. POPE and the commissioned officers under him shall be considered not as soldiers, but as outlaws engaged in "indiscriminate robbery and murder," fit only for close confinement in jail, and retaliation by hanging for any lives of bushwhackers or spies they may take! The departure from the rules of common sense and civilized war, which these orders of the President and Gen. POPE indicate, will be obvious to the meanest capacity—if to no other.

The common soldiers of Gen. POPE's command are generously relieved from the curse of this rebel anathema; because the magnanimous Confederates regard them as unwilling instruments of the "savage cruelty of their commanders." But it is singular that the ireful JEFF. did not bethink himself that Gen. POPE himself is but a subordinate, and that in proposing to punish the latter for offences charged in his order upon President LINCOLN himself, he is guilty of a grievous wrong, which no sentiment or principle of chivalry can palliate. We condemn the rebel war order, therefore, as illogical and unjust, and suggest to JEFF. DAVIS that it would have been much more manly to have pronounced Mr. LINCOLN excommunicated than to have flung his Bull at the POPE.

To soothe the no-doubt lacerated feelings of Gen. POPE and his Brigadier, who are mentioned by name as hopeless of rebel mercy, we will merely remind them that one Gov. GAGE, a good many years ago, had an equally cruel spite against two persons named JOHN HANCOCK and SAMUEL ADAMS, who were declared guilty of offences against King GEORGE of Great Britain, that were unpardonable. Nevertheless the gazetted patriots were never hung, but lived to enjoy a large share of fame and prosperity.

EXULTATION IN THE ARMY.—Whatever may be the varied emotions occasioned in peaceful Northern communities by the recent draft of 300,000 by the Government, it is very certain that in one quarter it is hailed with unanimous and unalloyed delight. The letters now coming from the Army of the Potomac show that the feeling kindled in the thinned ranks of the Union soldiers by the news of the draft, is exultant and enthusiastic. The reassured hope it brings makes them equal to double the daring and endurance of the recent past, for now they know they must and will conquer.

They have waited long and patiently for this movement. They felt the Republic in danger, and they alone in the breach. They knew themselves outnumbered, and saw the nation passionless and still. They faltered at heart, and asked what it meant, and whether they were forgotten and abandoned. The answer is gone to them in the promise of six hundred thousand brothers to the rescue! It is enough; and each one in that gallant army is to-day double the hero that he ever was before. Let the new recruits remember this, and be encouraged. They go not unaided and unbefriended to a dangerous field, but to swell the ranks of an already conquering and invincible army holding the gates of Richmond, and only waiting their friends to join in the triumphal entry.

Secretary Stanton's Orders.

There is no maxim better settled than that an impossible law is void. The order of Mr. STANTON, suspending travel in view of the draft, is practically impossible. Not only shall the outgo of foreign travel be stopped, but all intercourse between immediate neighborhoods is prohibited, and the existence of an invisible boundary line, between counties and States, is an insurmountable barrier to communication. We need hardly refer to the dweller in that anomalous house, which standing where the boundaries of New-York, Massachusetts and Connecticut converge, is in three States at once, and of which the owner cannot go from his dining-room to his parlor without incurring the Stantonian penalties. It is sufficient to name Mr. A., whose residence is in *Jersey City*, and whose *place of business* is in New-York, and who cannot pass from one to the other without liability to arrest; or Mr. B., who must pine in the solitudes of Brooklyn, because to visit his office in Wall or Water-street is exposure to untold punishments. With these daily duties the Secretary of War blunderingly interferes. Men who see the greedy Tax bill in the future, and groan at the probable effects of the tariff; men who have the possibility of a draft drawing them away for nine months from the thrifty prosecution of their vocation, are suddenly stopped from those pursuits upon which their uncertain future is intimately dependent. Such prohibition is not only senseless, but so nearly impossible of observance as to be fairly within the legal axiom. The restriction is void because impracticable.

We beg Secretary STANTON to lose not a moment in giving some degree of consistency and practical direction to his edict. His own repute for sense and sanity is the least thing depending upon it. Loyal men are not willingly violators of law, however capricious and irrational the exaction. This law, if there be any color of legality about it, is simply impertinent and vexatious, and even the most scrupulous of the law-abiding will disregard it. The Secretary will either rescind it at once or so restate it as to bring its restraints within the limits of reason.

Mr. Cobden on the Cotton Question.

Mr. COBDEN's speech in the House of Commons, which we published yesterday, was admirably adapted to the object this eminent statesman had in view. For he wished to show that the existing cotton difficulties are in their nature exceptional, and in duration will be temporary; and that, consequently, the distress they entail might confidently be met by an exceptional and a temporary remedy. In a national point of view, however, the wider and more important inquiry is suggested, how far a people like the English, so rich in fertile territory, under every condition of climate and soil, so abounding in industrial enterprise, in accumulated capital, and in everything which confers material prosperity, quickens growth, and consolidates power, are justified in acquiescing in a state of things so pregnant with mischief as that Mr. COBDEN has portrayed.

Since the outbreak of the existing troubles we have often felt it our duty, in replying to the taunts and reproaches in which the British Press has indulged towards this country, to call attention to the fact that England's total dependance on us for much of the food and raw material on which hangs the existence of millions of her industrial population, is a position so anomalous, so full of peril, and so open to disturbance from a thousand causes beyond control, that as on the one hand, it ought long ago to have attracted attention and prompted effective remedies, so on the other hand, if it should happen that, from causes as disastrous and unavoidable to us as to our British customers, our supplies should fail, and our cotton or our corn be no longer available for export, the blame, if there be any, must rest not on us, but on England herself. For it is preposterous to hold that nations or individuals, suffering from want of forethought, are not to be treated as the authors of their own distresses, but may abuse others for miseries they have indirectly brought on themselves.

It was on these principles that the British cotton manufacturers recently urged on the Palmerston Ministry the imperious necessity of immediately adopting some appropriate measures to develop the cotton growing capabilities of India, that the millions of English operatives might be no longer so totally dependent on foreign supplies of raw material. At present, however, these representations do not seem to have produced any result except to call forth from the London ministerial organs some severe and perhaps semi-official reproaches to the manufacturers for not having spent their own capital many years ago in doing for themselves what they now ask Government to do for them.

Into the important questions opened by this controversy we have not at present space to enter. We cannot, however, refrain from observing that if the United States, which, in 1790, did not export a single bale of cotton to England, and was pronounced to be incapable of raising a cotton crop fit for use, have built up by energy, and in defiance of great difficulty, so vast a trade as to make the great commercial nations of Europe tributaries, what might not England have done in the production of cotton, had she only displayed ordinary enterprise in developing the resources of India? For ever since the days of HERODOTUS that mysterious, vast and inconceivably fertile country has been recorded as producing large crops of excellent cotton, and millions of acres of its soil have been every year under cultivation for this purpose alone. All that has been needed to develop the trade has been capital, energy and mechanical improvements. These England has devoted in India to other and more gainful projects, such as making opium to poison the Chinese, and in the present appalling evils which spread dismay over millions of desolate homes in Great Britain, we find the Nemesis for ages of misgovernment and oppression in India.

Northern Men With Southern Principles.

That obstinacy which is the virtue of little minds, still characterizes what remains of the Northern Pro-Slavery faction—the faction which rates interest as more precious than principle, and which hates the black man more than it loves the Union. It is truly surprising to see with what tenacious perversity these men cling to an alliance at best only founded on a corrupt expediency, and continue to glorify as an indispensable good the institution which no one of average intelligence and honesty could ever regard as better than a necessary evil. This alliance between the Slaveholders of the South and a clique of greedy demagogues at the North, has had full sway for a great many years, and we are now reaping its legitimate fruits. It can never exist again, for the storm which these men have evoked will not subside but with the utter destruction of the Republic, or the immolation of Slavery as a political power. We pronounce it, therefore, surprising, that politicians who, however low their moral and intellectual calibre, have been ever conspicuous for a keen appreciation of self-interest, should continue to call upon their gods in the tempest, when those gods are shivered, and can aid and comfort them no longer.

It is remarked by present bystanders, and will be noted by future historians, that the masses in the North who were for so long a time beguiled into a docile vassalage to the Slave Power, passed through a striking political revulsion, when, to save the Republic, they were called on to abandon their leaders and to attack their ancient allies. The calamity which threatened the nation they had done much to bring about, but they had, at all events, the good sense and the patriotism to strive to avert the evil before it was too late. The lightning of civil war had rent asunder the veil with which they had so long been blinded, and they began to see for themselves, instead of borrowing from others impressions of the political landscape before them.

They saw that wicked and designing men, taking advantage of the tide of emigration from exhausted old nations to this fresh new one, had striven for years to persuade the well-meaning but ignorant immigrants into a belief of the monstrous anomaly that, to preserve their own freedom, they must assist in sealing to perpetual bondage an inoffensive, if inferior race. They saw that by the constant threat of competitive negro labor in the event of emancipation, the laboring classes, especially those of foreign extraction, had been brought to a bitter hatred of such a measure—ignorant the while that, in conformity with nature's laws, such a competition was scarcely more probable than the rivalry of laborers among the snows of Siberia from an inroad of Indian Lascars. They saw that their whilom leaders and instructors, so far from being actuated by a love of country or a desire for human happiness, were merely the super-serviceable panders and convenient parasites of a fierce and barbarous aristocracy, which rewarded them occasionally with the sop of office, or a scrap of the unholy profits wrung from the labor of the slave.

These facts, indeed, and others as notorious, constitute the basis of the political machinery which has been running so long, and suggest the key alike to its past success and future impossibility. It becomes more clear how, with a preponderance of free States and free population, there should have been elected twelve slaveholding Southern Presidents, including reëlections, and but six Northern Presidents,—no one of whom was ever reëlected,—for the eighteen Presidential terms which preceded the election of Mr. LINCOLN. We are able to realize how the slaveholders, backed by their Northern allies, who managed to unite nearly all the uneducated suffrages, and aided by some well-meaning but deluded people, who really thought they were serving their country when they were only serving Slavery, should have arrived at that point where they considered their political ascendancy quite a matter of course, and grew indignant at the mere idea of any interruption to their tenure of office. We can see, in view of these facts, how natural was their threat to secede in the event of the election of FREMONT, and how it was that they graciously consented to be mollified for a term, when, by dint of hard bribery and corruption, and by keeping back the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, their Northern slaves and themselves managed to elect JAMES BUCHANAN.

Coming down still further, it is easy to trace cause and effect in the current of events. The people were becoming more enlightened, and finding out, to some extent, how remorselessly they had been deceived. There was also a conviction rather than a suspicion of foul play in the last election. On the other hand, the South became painfully conscious, day by day, that they had strained their power-getting system to the last point at which it would be endured by the country at large. They determined, if they were unable to govern, they would destroy the country. Comforted by the assurances of their Northern friends, who imagined that they might easily paralyze a Republican Administration, if they could not elect a Pro-Slavery one, the conspirators matured their schemes of treason and ambition. The pear was ripe at last, and they rushed into rebellion "because they could not elect a President pledged to territorial aggrandizement for the propagation of Slavery." Their plans were adroitly laid, and gave no small prospect of success, when there came a most unlooked-for and fatal defection. Their old adherents of the North—the people and many of the leaders—suddenly awoke to their own stultification, and to the monstrous perfidy of the South, which had gone into an election in pretended good faith, predetermined to repudiate it if unsuccessful. The result is, that the masses of the people, alive, at last, to the importance of the issue, united, regardless of party, to suppress the rebellion, and—whatever temporary checks or hindrances may intervene—they will do it.

From these eventful data, we deduce that the time has gone by for political leaders to depend on ignorance as an engine wherewith to attain power. The spirit of the age is totally against such a system. That is has lasted long, even in a country so filled with schools and books as ours, is certainly an evidence of the proneness of men to let others do their thinking for them; but the predilection will not be indulged in at the cost of liberty and nationality. The WICKLIFFES and the VALLANDIGHAMS, and the treasonable mouthpieces of the old Northern Pro-Slavery faction, may as well accept the lesson which is taught by the signs of the times, for, notwithstanding all their efforts to the contrary, the people of the loyal States are fast learning it.

Some of Wickliffe's Heresies.

The Indiana Democratic State Convention was a remarkable affair. The speeches which were made before it were, not very creditable to those that made them, or to those that heard them and applauded. The whole thing indicates a reawakening of the old party spirit which can see no good in any one who has not the Democratic ear-mark; which is willing to see the country ruined, unless it shall be saved in ways which suit party leaders, and by Democrats instead of Republicans. We do not believe that the spirit which prevailed there will commend itself to the country.

But of all the speeches made on the occasion, none was more remarkable than that of Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky. Such astonishing statements could only be swallowed by Democrats, and that of a low order. Such slanders could only come from one who prefers party to country and Slavery to liberty. He declares that the ground now taken by the Republicans is that the war shall not cease until Slavery is abolished. We know of no such ground taken by them. There are, it is true, many Republicans who hold that the war *will* not cease until Slavery is practically abolished. It is a slight difference in word, but a very great one in fact; and there are many Democrats, and their number is increasing, too, who hold the same doctrine. They are not for urging on the war to secure the abolition of Slavery; but they are wise enough to see that the war cannot be protracted in the Slave States without destroying Slavery. Mr. WICKLIFFE is against the war if it lead to this inevitable result, and he calls upon the Democrats of Indiana to occupy the same ground. What he would do or have them do he does not state, further than to elect Democrats to office; but his speech is one step upon the road which leads through conditional Unionism to treason and rebellion.

Mr. WICKLIFFE is especially great upon the causes of the war. Slavery, he says, had no more to do with it than the tea which was thrown into Boston harbor had with the Revolution. It is amazing that such a statement should be made at the North. At the South or in the British Parliament we might expect it, perhaps. The man who does not trace a most intimate and vital connection between Slavery and the rebellion is one who has strong sympathies with one or the other, or probably both.

Mr. WICKLIFFE was not satisfied, apparently, with his own statement of the cause of the rebellion. It was not only this contest for power between the East and the South of which he speaks, but it was, says he, "the unhallowed ambition of the representative men of the South and the Abolitionists of the North. They concocted the scheme between them, and I have the proof before me," &c. What this proof was Mr. WICKLIFFE does not appear to have informed the expectant Indianians, and we can only surmise what it would have been. Of course he would have pointed to the popularity of the Abolitionists with the ambitious leaders of the South, to the large circulation of the *Liberator* at the South and of *De Bow's Review* in Massachusetts. He would have reminded his hearers of JEFF. DAVIS' trip to Maine some years since, and described with thrilling effect a midnight conference between him and WENDELL PHILLIPS at the foot of Bunker Hill Monument, for which purpose alone the trip was planned. He would have pointed to the intimacy between GERRIT SMITH and HORACE GREELEY with the fire-eaters of the South when they were in Congress, and the affectionate reception of JOHN BROWN by GOV. WISE. He would have given, no doubt, the secret arrangement between CHARLES SUMNER and PRESTON S. BROOKS, in consequence of which the latter made his barbarous assault upon the former, and would dilate with especial earnestness upon the assistance which FRED. DOUGLAS and REV. MR. GARRETT afforded to BUCHANAN, FLOYD, THOMPSON and COBB, in their process of depleting the National Treasury, reviving the National credit, arming Southern rebels with National weapons, and securing the success of robbery, cowardice and treason generally. All these things Mr. WICKLIFF doubtless would have brought forward and have built up upon them by impregnable logic the condemnation by his hearers alike of Southern Representative men and Northern Abolitionists. We have only now to ask him, when he has proved this joint concoction of the rebellion, to go one step further and explain why it was that as soon as the scheme which they had so joined hands to concoct was in immediate prospect of success, these Northern Abolitionists withdrew from all further aid to it, and lent all their energies to aid those who were fighting the "representative men of the South," till now their coadjutors, as Mr. WICKLIFFE would have it. And let him also explain why it is that these very "representative men" derive such [illegible] comfort in the utterances of the WOODS, and the VALLANDIGHAMS, and the WICKLIFFES, and other men at the North, who have always been the fiercest foes of these very Abolitionists.

PROSPECTS OF WORK.—Our special telegraphic correspondence this morning makes it appear as if there may have been important work in POPE's Department, on the Rapidan River. His pickets were driven across the stream on Friday morning, and by the evening of the same day, the corps of Gen. BANKS and that of Gen. MCDOWELL had been hastened forward to the scene of danger; and the telegraph says that "heavy firing" had been heard in that direction. It may be that this was only artillery practice to prepare the way to cross over, and it may be that the rebels disputed the passage of our troops. We shall doubtless have the facts in the case by to-morrow.

Accounts have been so contradictory as to the rebel forces concentrated at Gordonsville and on the line of the Rapidan, that it is impossible to give any reliable statements on that point. There is great facility of moving there from Richmond by an almost direct line of railroad; and as POPE's position, force and design, as well as his orders, are well known to the rebels, (the order that he was to "operate against Richmond" was made public at the time of his appointment to the command,) it is extremely likely that, during the month of quiet they have had, they may have massed there a sufficient force to cope with him. If such be the case, it is, doubtless, under command of Stonewall JACKSON, who has already figured so prominently in this region, and on whom the rebels rely for quick and desperate deeds.

POPE's force, however, is a very large one—much larger than the public generally are aware of, and seems to be all within reach and ready to his hand. The movement of MCDOWELL's and BANKS' columns was very prompt; and SIGEL's column, according to a dispatch we published yesterday, had also moved from Woodville for some unknown point—probably not in an opposite direction from the other two columns. If POPE has succeeded in crossing the Rapidan, he will doubtless push on to Gordonsville, though the rebels will surely contest that point with all the force at their command.

It is to be hoped the Government will not prevent the prompt transmission of accounts of operations, nor obfuscate the public as they did in regard to operations on the Peninsula.

BOSTON ASTIR.—The Boston newspapers give glowing accounts of the patriotic and military ardor of that city at the present time. All classes of people are thoroughly aroused. Business is a secondary matter. The most eloquent men address ward meetings—and *enlist*. The most polished scholars mingle with the rude democracy in their warlike gatherings, excite them to heroism and self-denial by their example—and with them *join the army*. Rich and heavy merchants march through the streets, bearing aloft the Star-spangled Banner, with their clerks and employes following in their wake; and after contributing lavishly of their wealth to the cause, *enter the ranks*. All party issues are forgotten—all classes are fused together—all interests are made to give way before the one overshadowing interest. Not even at any period of the first Revolution were the citizens so completely united, so filled with military enthusiasm, and so devoted to the great American idea of Liberty. And as it is in Boston, so it is all over Massachusetts.

During the present week the stores and places of business in Boston are to be closed every day early in the afternoon—so that men may be encouraged to volunteer, and have time to prepare for the great and solemn duty of war. This latter is a capital idea; and we wish it might be imitated in New-York during the week. Recruiting with us was not as brisk in the latter part of the week just gone, as it was for the first two or there days; and if it does not take a spring forward at once, we will be much behind with our quota. If the stores were closed by three o'clock for the next six days, the streets made vocal with the glorious strains of martial music, the voice of eloquence raised in the parks and squares to the thronging crowd, the liberality of the rich called out, and the duty of every man presented to him directly—we have no doubt that the public apathy would be dispelled, and thousands be induced to volunteer. Boston is far ahead of our City now—Massachusetts is far ahead of our State. This is to their everlasting credit, but not so ours. Why should not the bounding enthusiasm and patriotism of the Metropolis be brought into action?

A WORD TO ANXIOUS INQUIRERS REGARDING EXEMPTS.—Communications have, for the past three or four days, continued to pour in upon us containing queries regarding the regulations of drafting, exempts, non-liables, &c. As we have already discussed these matters very fully, we do not think it worth while to occupy our space with further explanation thereon. These queries, indeed, belong to two classes—first, those we have already answered, and secondly, those we can't answer. The latter have reference to cases on which no official utterance has yet been made. These can only be determined by the Secretary of War, who will, in a few days, publish rules and regulations for drafting throughout all the States. These will, it is understood, *supersede*, in some particulars, the State law. Till the order from the War Department is made public accordingly, our anxious inquirers will have to wait as patiently as they can. If they can't do that let them enlist immediately, which is better still.

WHAT HAVE YOU PERSONALLY DONE?—This war for the Union is the People's war—the people fighting for National integrity, for public justice, for the perpetuity of freedom, for the honor and glory of the flag and all that it represents. Every one who has enjoyed the blessings of Republican Government and of the Union should do his part to sustain them. Now is the moment he can be of service. By encouraging words, by contributions in money,

[illegible] by working for the soldiers in the field, and by labors for those who are sick or wounded—in these and other ways, every man, woman and child can do service to their country—a service which in after years will be looked back upon with joy and spoken of with pride, and which cannot fail of its reward. The special work of this week for every one is to do all in his power to forward the work of *enlistment*. Soldiers are the one thing needful. If every one who reads the TIMES this morning were to make a resolve that before the week is over he (or she) would procure *one soldier* for the country's service, there would need to be no drafting for three-years' men in New-York. *Resolution* and *effort* are all that are needed for success in the work. Let every one see that he does his duty before it is too late—so that the glories of the past may be revived, and the blessings of the Constitution conserved for posterity.

THE DISASTER ON THE PACIFIC.

The Passengers of the Ill-Fated Steamer Golden Gate.

ADDITIONAL NAMES OF LOST AND SAVED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

"*To Allan McLane, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company:*

Below is a list of the passengers and crew of the Golden Gate who were saved.

The ship's papers were lost, and no complete list of those lost can yet be given.

The entire crew have arrived here."

SAVED.

FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS SAVED.

J. Whitney, Jr.	Mrs. A. E. Wallace.
J. C. Bougham and wife.	Ben Holladay and servant.
Abel Guy.	Geo. McMullin.
S. Murphy and wife.	A. Chevanne.
Serv't of Mrs. A. T. Green.	L. Sondmit.
E. Tennent.	Mrs. D. A. Meras.
Mrs. W. F. Gough.	M. A. J. Nichols.
Miss Manchester, brother and sister.	Chas. J. Fox.
	A. J. Gunnison.

SECOND CABIN PASSENGERS SAVED.

Chas. E. Thomas.	S. C. Todd.
G. W. Chase.	Child of E. H. Fulton.
Wm. R. Wilcox.	L. Sycher.
Mrs. D. J. Ross.	Geo. R. H. Dorsey.
J. T. Haywood.	J. W. Neer.
Mrs. S. Tritts.	W. Walker.
P. Benson.	

STEERAGE PASSENGERS SAVED.

H. Cooper.	J. Smith.
J. W. Woodward.	J. Sowards.
E. Irvine.	J. B. Mitchell.
N. C. Morton.	C. W. Feltenable.
N. E. Emerson.	S. A. Nunn.
J. W. Beveridge.	J. Chart.
H. A. Allen.	A. Fischer.
J. P. Bell.	J. C. Garber.
O. P. Dowling.	E. J. Haskell.
E. Perry.	E. C. Bowker.
W. Henry.	P. M. Kearney.
A. H. Gates.	G. Malanel.
G. S. Spencer.	Philip Class.
J. Antoine.	M. Waltz.

OFFICERS AND CREW SAVED.

U. H. Hudson, Captain.
M. Nolan, First Officer.
Mr. Waddell, Chief Engineer.
J. K. Wood, Purser.
H. Necksmier, Second Mate.
F. A. Bergerly, First Assistant Engineer.
J. G. Whiting, Second Assistant Engineer.
Thomas McDonald, Water-tender.
Antonio Pachero, Fireman.
C. Noyes, Coal-passer.

S. Bernard.	M. Fairchild.
F. Warner.	J. Gone.
M. Frye.	F. Howard.
F. Field.	C. Miller.
J. Wilson.	C. C. Sullivan.
T. Connolly.	D. McHull.
William Brett.	James Ennis.
P. Donnelly.	J. Wilson.
Michael Murray.	J. Watson.
William Harvey.	M. Kelley.
John Gera.	R. Davy.

M. J. Matthews, Steward.
Margaret McIntyre, Stewardess.
Caroline Hamilton, Steerage Stewardess.
Samuel Howes, steerage steward.
N. McLean, baker.
E. Murley, second baker.
J. F. Harris, porter.
F. Douglas, butcher.

CABIN WAITERS.

Geo. H. Foote.	Thomas Kelly.
Dennis Corcoran.	J. Donohoe.
H. Jeffries.	R. Bartelur.
George Cephas.	William Joseph.
E. Ducht.	J. Peterson.
C. Fritz.	

STEERAGE WAITERS.

D. Callahan.	C. Grey.

F. A. Ryan, storekeeper.
Jack Morrell, barkeeper.
J. McMesley, second cook after-galley.
Michael McLane, third cook after-galley.

DECK HANDS.

Ross E. Radden.	Wm. Price.

William H. Gibson, second barber.
J. McLaughlin, sailors' mess box.

LOST.

FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS LOST.

Servant of J. Whitney, Jr.	E. Flint.
H. J. Dennis and niece.	Mrs. A. T. Greene & in'fnt.
Rev. C. Kith.	Mrs. C. Adams and infant
Mrs. Morton.	Dr. J. O. Bodener.
J. Salligher.	H. P. Davis.
Miss C. E. Cogswells.	C. J. Thiss.
Mrs. S. Kursh and 3 chl'dn.	D. A. Neurse.
M. [illegible]	E. Josephi.
E. Lewis and servant.	J. E. Cook.
L. [illegible]	C. B. Bonesstel.
Mrs. Wright and child.	Mrs. C. A. Merrison.
T. Pease.	P. Schaner.
Edward Rooke.	J. Cramer, wife and infant
J. Drey.	H. Gerstung, wife & child.

Mrs. G. O. McMullen, two infants and servant.
Capt. J. W. Richards, wife and two children.

SECOND CABIN PASSENGERS.

J. Forbes.	J. McChesney.
Mrs. Leavenworth & child.	J. Hoole, wife and child.
E. H. Fulton, 3 children.	Mrs. L. Babcock & infant.
J. R. Bird.	Mrs. A. Stone.
Mrs. J. W. Gore & infant.	S. Francis.
Miss J. C. Bryan.	J. C. Lancaster.
S. T. Hawkins.	Miss G. Barker.

STEERAGE PASSENGERS LOST.

C. H. Hill.	A. L. Epper.
[illegible]	H. F. Stevens.
G. W. Kinger.	W. B. Sweeney.
James Hewitt.	John Vrup.
A. Peterson.	George Waller.
S. P. Sterns.	J. Sheridan.
[illegible]	George Ramsey.
Block Pettigrove.	Thos. Waddling.
Jas. Mayher.	J. Brovick.
J. Craft.	J. Graves.
C. Gallady.	Daniel O. Cary.
A. M. Clark.	P. W. Bracy, (col.)
W. J. Davis.	L. Blum.
O. Bradley.	P. H. Moran.
G. Mathewson.	O. O. Farwell.
V. S. Moore.	P. Webster.
E. H. Williams.	P. Rovana.
Jno. Gerdina.	Lewis Andrews.
J. W. Henderson.	J. Breed.
[illegible]	J. Pasqu.
[illegible]	M. Avena.
C. Harris.	D. Long.
C. Dewey.	J. Shay.
M. W. Harrisman.	W. Brown.
M. Massey.	A. F. Clark.
J. Clark.	M. Olson.

[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Smith.	E. Travers.
[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Heslin.	T. C. Bailey.
J. Wellington.	A. Jackson.
S. Henkin.	J. Henry.
Michael Pierce.	M. Pierce.
H. Pierce.	T. O. Ryan.
J. Share.	M. Winkleman.
O. B. Goodell.	J. Brickwill.
J. Chambers.	J. B. Moore.
L. Bacon.	L. F. Cuddihee.
F. Carroll.	F. Refelt.
J. Horne.	W. Herbert.
P. Downey.	G. Newton.
Mrs. Daley.	S. Gilbert.
J. D. Eber.	V. Colstein.
P. Wilkinson.	J. Fry.
A. Briller.	F. Clare.
Mrs. Mary Clark.	A. Porlnough.
Miss A. Chambers.	G. Bruss.

A. Smith, wife and four children.

CREW LOST.

Tom O'Brien, Third Engineer.
Sam Jones, water tender fireman.

J. Cunningham.	Wm. McKenzie.
Wm. Denny.	Thomas Smith.
George Ogden.	Frank Hardy.
Henry Beauden.	Mike Keegan.

George Smith.
Andy Johnson, mess-boy for Engineers.

Wm. Lowe.	Edward Douglass.
Sam Dowling.	[illegible]
Thomas Riley.	Thomas Keefe.

Henry Johnson, carpenter.
J. K. Valentine, second Steward.
Benjamin Strebel, pantry-man.
Bernard McKune, second pantry-man.
Henry E. Chaffee, second Porter.

Robert Pike.	John Johnson.
Charles Miller.	Antonio Ferris.
P. H. Sullivan.	Wm. Carey.
Thomas Balster.	Wm. Morrison.

Mat. Owens.
John Brumenis, cook after galley.
John Peterson, colored, first cook forward galley.
Geo. Race, colored, second cook forward galley.
Jal. Burns, colored, third cook forward galley.
Charles A. Bofford, (working passage.)
E. W. Jones, Surgeon.

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 9.

ENFORCING THE ORDER.

It is understood to have been decided to draft in the District, and that the quota here will be seventeen hundred. The District Secessionists are in a great flutter about Secretary STANTON's orders, and will stampede largely in spite of them. Some were stopped at the railroad depot to-day, when circumstances aroused suspicion, and numbers of others, who had come in to start for Canada, were just caught by the orders and made no effort to go further.

A number of persons were yesterday and to-day prevented, except on conditions, from leaving the city in the cars.

This action is in accordance with the Executive order to prevent the evasion of military duty by those subject to draft.

THE PURPOSE OF THE ORDER EXPLAINED.

The recent orders, to prevent the evasion of military duty, are designed to operate on two classes of persons, viz.: Those who contemplate leaving the United States for the purpose of evading their military duty, and those who leave their own State or place of residence, and go into other States for the same purpose. The object is to compel every citizen of the United States subject to military duty to bear his share in supporting the Government. Instructions have been prepared, and will be issued on Monday to military commandants, marshals and police officers, respecting the mode of executing the orders so as to interfere as little as possible with individual pursuits and business, and limit the operation of the order to cases of evasion.

THE QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.

It is stated unofficially that the quota of New-York under the draft will be fifty-nine thousand.

ILLNESS OF SECRETARY SMITH.

Secretary SMITH was taken with acute rheumatism on his way back here, at Philadelphia, and is confined to his room.

ADMIRAL FOOTE.

Rear-Admiral FOOTE left the city to-day for a brief Summer respite. His Bureau is not ready for him yet, and he greatly needs all the rest he can get. He is compelled yet to walk on crutches, from the wound received in his engagement in the West, at Fort Donelson.

A CORRECTION.

Some of the newspapers have erroneously published Major-Gen. RICHARDSON, instead of Major J. H. RICHARDSON, of the Seventh Michigan Volunteers, as having been dismissed from the service.

THE CENSUS.

A compendium of the Census of 1860 is now passing through the press at the Government Printing House. The full Census report will not be completed for at least six months yet. Enough work is left in the Departments of Industry and Mortality to occupy the whole clerical force of the Census Bureau for that time.

SOLDIERS IN THE HOSPITALS.

The following order has been issued from the headquarters of the Military District of Washington:

All soldiers now employed as nurses, cooks, attendants, or in other capacities, in the different hospitals, and who are able to join their regiments, will be relieved from such duty and sent to their regiments. Convalescents will be selected for such duties, and no others; and these convalescents will be relieved as soon as they have sufficiently recovered as to be fit for active duty.

THE QUAKER CITY.

Her Arrival at the Philadelphia Navy-yard—History of Her Cruising.

The United States war-steamer *Quaker City*, (nine guns,) Commander J. M. FRAILEY, United States Navy, has arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. Officers and crew all well. It will be remembered that this vessel was almost the first one taken by the Government on the breaking out of the war. On account of her great speed and adaptability, she was taken by Gen. WOOL, and sent with munitions of war to reinforce *Fortress Monroe. After that, and during the greater part of last year, she was employed blockading* the Chesapeake, which she did with an efficiency which excited much notice and commendation.

In December last, having been refitted with a much heavier battery, she was dispatched to cruise for the slippery-heeled *Sumter* among the West India Islands. That craft, however, soon went off to "fields afresh and pastures new" in the Mediterranean. The *Quaker City* remained, however, cruising among the islands of the West Indies, Carribbean Sea, and Spanish Main—effectually stopping by her presence any intercourse between those islands and rebeldom. In May last, she was attached to the Western Gulf Squadron, and has since done good service cruising off Hole-in-the-Wall, Yucatan, Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic coast of Florida. While on this duty, she has captured the brig *Lilla*, with a heavy cargo of saltpetre and other contraband goods, and also the celebrated Capt. LIBBY, of the privateer *Sallie*, and of Charleston blockade-running renown. She also captured the very fleet light-draught English steamer *Adela*, after an exciting chase. Off the Yucatan bank, she captured the Texan schooner *Orion, alias Mary Ella*, while attempting to run a cargo of aid and comfort into Texas.

During her cruise, the *Quaker City* has steamed many thousands of miles, and everywhere has elicited the greatest admiration for her beautiful model, being regarded as a splendid specimen of American marine architecture. The *Quaker City* was built in the city of Philadelphia, and now returns there for repairs to her boilers and machinery.

Accompanying is a list of her officers:

Commander, JAMES MADISON FRAILEY; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, Samuel Livingston Breese; Acting Masters, Bartlett J. Cromwell, U. S. N.; Horatio Blanchard, Telford Burtess; Acting Surgeon, S. J. Brownlee, M. D.; Acting Paymaster, Henry J. Bellay; Acting Assistant Engineers, George W. Farrer, John L. Peake, Peter Robinson, J. Tennant, Thomas Slater; Acting Master's Mates, Charles E. Crawford, Lindley H. Livingston, D. H. Darnell; Commander's Clerk, Corris E. Smith; Gunner, William H. Hamilton; Paymaster's Clerk and Steward, Alonzo Nedlee; Hospital Steward, William McComb.

INSIDE VIEW OF GUERRILLA LIFE.

Extracts from Morgan's Private Papers.

HIS ADJUTANT'S PORTFOLIO CAPTURED.

Rebel Orders—Paroles—Proclamations—Private Secesh Correspondence, &c.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

THE PORTFOLIO—HOW IT WAS CAPTURED.

We have the portfolio of ALSTON, *the Adjutant-General of the guerrilla,* JOHN H. MORGAN, *lying before us. A description of its contents will be found below.* The following letter, addressed to the editor of the *Gazette*, explains the manner in which it came into our possession:

CYNTHIANA, Ky., Aug. 5, 1862.

I send you the portfolio of R. A. ALSTON, the Adjutant-General of J. H. MORGAN's Brigade. The circumstances of the capture are these: MORGAN took my portfolio and all my papers at Cynthiana, and took them up with his own. I commanded the advance of Gen. SMITH's Brigade at Paris, and moved on MORGAN so rapidly that the guerrillas had not time to take the portfolio with them. I, therefore captured my own portfolio and all the papers in it which had not been destroyed by MORGAN's men. You can make whatever use of the contents you desire. Yours, &c.,

J. J. LANDRUM, Lieut.-Col. Commanding.

The portfolio is a common one, of stamped Maroon leather, and has evidently seen much hard service. Its lock is broken. Besides the papers alluded to, there are two or three steel pens and penholders, a box of pens, a few wafers and a small bit of sealing-wax, and several envelopes, made of bright green paper, not unlike in texture that used by apothecaries for filtering. The scraps of paper, of all kinds and qualities, used by MORGAN in his General Orders, show that writing materials were scarce with the rebel gang.

The first document which we reproduce is MORGAN's

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE TOMPKINSVILLE AFFAIR.

This is written with a pencil, on two half sheets of patriotic letter-paper, adorned with an arch in blue, bearing the names of the thirty-four States, two Union flags in red and blue, and the words, "One Nation—one Government"—a strange medley for a rebel manifesto:

TOMPKINSVILLE 9th July.

To Major General Smith commanding Knoxville

Sir I have the honor to report that I arrived with my command at the Cumberland river and passed the ford at about 2 P M yesterday the 8th inst My force consisted of Col Hunt's Georgia regiment of cavalry, my own regiment with a squadron of Texas Rangers & and we were joined at the river by 2 companies under Captains HAMILTON & MACMILLAN

I received information that the enemy had passed the Cumberland *river the day of my arrival at Salline with about 180 men but I did not deem it right to at*tack that force as I was warned that a considerable body of cavalry, some 380 or 400 strong, were stationed at this town, & and I thought that by a rapid night march I might succeed in surprising them. I left the river at 10 P. M *on the 8th inst and at 5 A M this day I* surprised the enemy, and having surrounded them, I threw four shells into their camp and then carried it by a dashing charge. The enemy fled, leaving about 22 dead and some 18 or 20 wounded in our hands. We have some 30 prisoners, and my Texan Squadron are still in pursuit of the fugitives. Among the prisoners is Maj. JORDAN, the commanding officer, and a lieutenant in command of a company. The tents, stores and camp equipage I have destroyed, but a valuable baggage train, consisting of some 20 wagons and 50 mules are in my possession, also some 40 cavalry horses and supplies of coffee, sugar, &c. We did not lose a single man in killed but have to regret that Col. HUNT, while leading a brilliant charge was wounded in the leg, which will prevent his going on with the command of his regiment."

Here the document ends. If there was another page it has been lost. It is written in a bold, manly hand, strikingly in contrast with the chirography of Adjt. ALSTON, and is evidently the autograph of MORGAN himself.

STATEMENT OF FORCES—HORSES WANTED.

On a fragment of paper, without date, but evidently drawn up early in the march, the numbers of the guerrilla force are set down as follows:

"Companies 6, Captains 5, First Lieutenants 6, Second Lieutenants 10, non-commissioned officers 54, privates 274. Total 349."

Then follows a list of "Horses Wanted:"

"Company A needs 5, B 6, C 9, D 8, E 4, and F 3, Total 35."

GENERAL ORDERS.

The first of the several orders we find in the portfolio is dated:

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S LEGION, July 4, 1862.

and is "Special Order No. 4."

It is as follows:

By order of JNO. H. MORGAN, Colonel Commanding, the forces under his command will meet at 5 o'clock A. M. July 5, 1862.

The order of march will be as follows:

HUNT's Regiment in advance, Texas Rangers next & MORGAN's command in the rear. Capt. F. F. JONES will act as officer of the day. Captains commanding companies are ordered to detail a commissioned officer to ride in the rear of their companies, whose duty it shall be to prevent all straggling or leaving the ranks for any purpose whatever. Col. HUNT is ordered to detail twenty-six men with a Lieut., Sergt. & Corporal, who will act as an advance guard. Col. DUKE will detail twenty men with Sgt. & Capt., and Major will detail four men who will act as a rear guard.

R. A. ALSTON, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS KY RIVER July 14 1862

By order, John H. Morgan,

You have accomplished one of the most wonderful and difficult marches recorded in history. In ten days you have traversed a distance of three hundred miles most of it through a mountainous and barren country, Leaving Knoxville badly mounted and poorly armed, many of you entirely without arms, you have gained an important victory over the enemy, capturing three cities and destroying more than a million dollars of Government stores for the enemy. Your endurance, patience and cheerfulness under the severe fatigues you have undergone merits the highest praise. Permit me soldiers to thank you. You must not think that all is accomplished. Much remains yet to be done, and if you only evince the same courage fortitude, and patience which have characterized hitherto there can be no doubt of your certain and quick success.

By order of JOHN H. MORGAN, Brigadier, Acting.

R. A. ALSTON, A. A. G.

MORGAN'S PROCLAMATION.

The following, in MORGAN's own handwriting, seems to have been written with a stick or the blunt end of a pen-handle. The paper is much blotted, and the words are nearly illegible:

"KENTUCKIANS, I am once more among you, confiding in your patriotism & strong attachment to our Southern cause, I have at the head of my gallant band raised once more the Confederate flag so long trampled upon by the northern Tyrants but never yet disgraced. Let every true patriot respond to my appeal rise & fight against the despots, fight for your families, your homes, for the free exercise of your political rights never again to be placed in jeopardy by the Hessian invaders. Let the stirring scenes of the great Richmond fight be constantly before you our brave army, there * * * * MCCLELLAN and his foreign hordes. * * * * The good cause and I clear our dear Kentucky soil of its detested invaders Kentuckians *fellow-countrymen know me believe me.*" *(The rest of the document is* so blotted that it is impossible to read anything but the signature—JOHN H. MORGAN Col. Confederate Legion.)

PRISONERS' PAROLES.

CAMP NEAR HARRIS RIVER July 11 1862.

We the undersigned prisoners of war held by the Confederate States do solemnly swear that we will not during the present war take up arms against the Confederate States or divulge any secrets, or give any information whatever that may be injurious to their cause until we are regularly exchanged.

(Signed,) JOHN HALEY, Company E, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry; WASH. TAYLOR COOK, Company A, Thirteenth Kentucky; JOHNSON COOK, [his mark,] Company A, Thirteenth Kentucky."

A similar paper, dated Harrodsburgh, July 13, is signed by Capt. JOSEPH C. BENNETT and Lieut. E. R. PHILLIPS, recruiting officers of the First Regiment of the Governor of Tennessee's Guards.

PRIVATE LETTERS.

How the following private letters came to be in the portfolio we cannot explain:

MY BELOVED BROTHER! Accept the prayers of a widowed Sister for your health, safety, and *speedy* return to your family. Oh! may the Lord watch over and protect you from *all* evil. Yes, dear one! let the Holy and spotless Lamb be your refuge in all trials, for though deep waters overflow He is able to place your feet on dry land. Go forth armed in *His* strength and *He* will give you victory. Sweet indeed are His promises to the faithful.

That we may meet again will be my unceasing prayer. Devotedly your Sister,

SUE W. ANDERSON.

MEADOW NOOK, June 5, 1862.

The above is addressed to some member of MORGAN's band, whose name does not appear.

PARIS KY July 17 1862

Miss ALICE REVILL Trusting that you will pardon the presumption of a Soldier and Rebel of the most malignant kind I have presumed to address you. I have understood that your cousin MR REVILL captured by the Federalists at Fort Donelson has escaped from Camp Morton. He was a member of Co B. 2d Ky Regt. I have learned that he is in Owen with several other members of the Regt. I am not disposed to believe the report & am in fact almost satisfied in my own mind such is not the case. If I am mistaken, and you have an opportunity please say to him I am both desirous & anxious for him to join the command which I have been in since last February. I allude to JOHN H. MORGAN's. Since our recent advent into Ky, we have met with our handful of men a series of brilliant victorys unparalleled in the history of this war. We are styled by the enemy Marauders, Robbers &c but such is not true. I point to the capture of the 9th Pennsylvania at Tompkinsville, the 28th Ky at Lebanon and part of another at Cynthiana last evening. We entered the State on the 7th of July, had six fights since we have been in it and have come off victorious in every instance. We have not 1,000 men. Persons & property have both been rigidly respected and no private rights in any instance has been interfered with. We captured this place this eve & will destroy the R. Road Government Stores &c to night. I trust we may soon have time to free the gallant county of Owen from the yoke of despotism now binding her. I could & would write more but excessive fatigue together with duty to night & preying upon your patience and time is a sufficient preventative. My regards to the family of Judge F. Brown & also Miss FANNIE GIBB though I am fully aware time has erased me from the memory of both. *We will be in Ky for some time & and in the least* we leave we *will soon return*. I was severely wounded the 7th of May at Lebanon, Tenn, when we were surprised by Genl DUMONT but have nearly recovered. Very resp. Your Friend

FRANK BRADY

Lieut MORGAN's Cavalry

The above letter was never sent through *Sealed*. The same is true of the one which follows:

"PARIS, KY., July 17, 1862.

"MY DEAR BROTHER: I arrived here this eve and *will write a few lines to let you know I am still safe* and well in the best of spirits and health. I am a Lieutenant in the command of JOHN MORGAN and have been with him for some time. I have seen some heavy service and some hardships but have not been sick enough to take a dose of medicine since I have left home. I cannot complain for the want of anything. Mother it is a long time since I heard from you or from brother, & of course I suffer with anxiety. Trusting to the mercy of God I hope you are well & you have not been sick or in want. Had I means I would send them to you but I have nothing but Southern money which is no use to you as you can not use it. I have been spared though I have been through some heavy fighting no hurt that I have received has injured me. I am cheerful in the best of spirits & fear God alone. I do fear & worship him mother & with your prayers I think I will ever be safe. We have had a series of brilliant success all the way through the State. The enemy claims we are Robbers marauders &c. Such is not the case mother. We fight the enemy wherever we find it & touch no private property. It is false I tell you again about our committing depredations we burn Government property and stores but that alone. We burn Rail Road bridges to prevent their troops being transported. We captured the 9th Pennsylvania Regiment at Tompkinsville we captured the 28th Ky at Lebanon and 18th Ky at Cynthiana that looks like fighting & not stealing. We have taken about 2,000 prisoners since we have been in the State making them swear not to take up arms any more until exchanged & sent them home. No private person nor property has been interfered with. Our army is everywhere victorious. Give my love to brother I would love so much to hear from him. I made my Easter duty under Bishop QUINLAND of Mobile. Hoping this war will soon be over I will close remaining as ever your affectionate

FRANCIS BRADY,

Lieut. MORGAN's Squadron.

MR. BRADY, as will be seen, is very sparing of punctuation points.

THE TURF.

Trotting at Fashion Course.

A trotting match of no ordinary interest took place yesterday at the above course between three horses from "Bull's Head." The favorite, a fine black mare, named *Phebe*, was defeated; and the last choice—*Royal Charlie*—in the many pools which were sold won the race, it being for a purse and stake of $250, mile heats to wagons, best 3 in 5.

According to the practice which has lately prevailed on this course, the advertised time of starting (3 o'clock) was not noticed, as the horses were not brought up till 4 o'clock—the consequence being that judges had to be sent round the track to see fair play during the last heat, as it was too dark to see whether the horse trotted fairly or ran.

FIRST HEAT.

Phebe, driven by her owner, Mr. OAKLEY, had the pole; *Gen. Halleck*, driven by his owner, Mr. WATSON, was next, and *Royal Charlie*, driven by his owner, Mr. MCROBBERTS, was outside; and they got off with a pretty even start, with less than a length between each.

SECOND HEAT.

General Halleck took the inside place from *Phebe* on entering the turn, and passed the quarter-pole with the mare at his side again and *Charlie* close up. The mare took the lead over the back stretch, and at the half-mile pole was nearly lapped by *Charlie*, the *General* having fallen off five lengths. In going round the turn, *Charlie* ran side and side, but was shook off a length at the three-quarter pole; from this point an exciting brush took place down the home-stretch between the three, *Phebe* being a length ahead of *Charlie* at the distance-stand; but Mr. MCROBBERTS, by his excellent driving, fairly lifted his mare along, and won the heat by half a head, the *General* having his nose at their wheels.

THIRD HEAT.

This heat was closely contested throughout, and the horses were so evenly placed on coming over the score, that the judges decided it a dead heat.

FOURTH HEAT.

Charlie had the track, which was taken from him at the turn by the mare, who passed the quarter-pole a length in advance; *Charlie* soon regained the lead, but was lapped at the half-mile, and both maintained that position to the three-quarter pole, where the mare fell off a length, but made a gallant dash along the home-stretch, and finally came in only half a length behind *Charlie*. *General Halleck* formed the reserve, and was constituted a rear guard throughout the heat, just saving his distance.

FIFTH HEAT.

Charlie came over the score on a square trot, *Phebe* on a bad break, and the *General* a few lengths behind; after consulting the pickets who had been sent out, the heat and race was given to *Royal Charlie*.

After the second heat the wind blew a perfect hurricane, and the dust from the track formed so dense a cloud that every one rushed into the stand, from which no track was visible. At length the rain settled the simoon, and one of the most beautiful scenes we ever beheld succeeded, as the sun shone out with unusual brilliancy. The beautiful effect was much heightened by the sun striking on the long line of white wall and old grand stand. The brilliant rainbow springing from the quarter-mile pole, and forming an arc which reached to near the three-quarter pole, with a second and fainter rainbow; and the strong lights and shadows over the immense field and trees, with Flushing in the distance, forming a subject for an artist's pencil well worthy of commemoration.

The track became very heavy after the rain, but the enthusiasm of the participants and spectators was not in the least dampened, and a drive home in the dark wound up the day. One of the promised reforms on this Course by the new *régime* was punctuality; can it not be carried out now the days are getting shorter?

SUMMARY.

Saturday, Aug. 9; purse and stake $250; mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

Mr. McRobberts names s. g. Royal Charlie	2	1	0	1	1
Owner names blk. m. Phebe	1	2	0	2	2
Owner names s. g. Gen. Halleck	3	3	0	3	3

Time—2:46; 2:49½; 2:54; 2:54; 2:54.

THE $5,000 TROTTING MATCH.

The $2,500 a side was put up yesterday for the above race, which is to take place Sept. 10. It is to be mile heats, in harness, best 3 in 5, and the horses named are Mr. SIMMONS' brown *Hambletonian* stallion *Robert Tillingham*, 7 years old, now in Mr. HORACE F. JONES' stables at the Fashion Course, and in training by him, and Mr. ROWE's *Ethan Allen*. It is not likely that such a sum would be staked upon Mr. SIMMONS' horse, unless it was confidently known that he could beat *Ethan Allen*'s performances.

FROM NEWBERN, N. C.

Arrival of the United States Transport Haze.

The United States steam-transport *Haze*, Capt. CAFT, arrived yesterday from Newbern 6th inst., at 6 A. M., and Hatteras Inlet at 5 P. M. She crossed Hatteras Shoals at 7 P. M., *via* Fortress Monroe 7th, at 3 P. M. On the 8th inst., at 9 A. M., passed a large river steamer bound South.

All was quiet in and around Newbern. Trains leave every hour regularly for Beaufort, N. C.

Passengers—Capt. Wm. F. Redding, Capt. C. G. Attwood, Henry N. Blake, L. P. Patten, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. Morony, Major T. J. Kennedy, W. N. McChesney, Geo. D. Lane, L. M. Bingham, Capt. Allen, G. Wright, J. M. Simms, Geo. Farrel, Albert Campbell, Geo. W. Dean, J. Clayton—and 25 steerage.

The Case of Henry W. DePuy.

OMAHA, Friday, Aug. 8.

HENRY W. DE PUY, late Indian Agent, arrested by the United States Marshal for embezzling the public money, has been honorably acquitted.

THE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Scotia off Cape Race.

The Vigilance of Our Cruisers at the Bahamas Justified by Earl Russell.

ILL-LUCK OF A REBEL STEAMER.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Aug. 9.

The steamship *Scotia*, from Liverpool on the 2d, *via* Queenstown on the 3d inst., passed Cape Race at 10 o'clock this morning, *en route* to New-York. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained.

Earl RUSSELL justifies the vigilance of the Federal cruisers at the Bahamas.

The [illegible] gunboat *Tuscarora* was at Queenstown watching for a Confederate steamer which left Liverpool, but which put back to Holyhead and there lost all her men.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Morning, Aug. 2, 1862.

FLOUR closed yesterday with a declining tendency. WHEAT quiet and partially a penny lower. CORN active and a trifle higher.

PROVISIONS closed dull on Friday.

CONSOLS closed at 93¼@93⅜.

Friday's Cotton Market was received by the *Jura*.

ADDITIONAL BY THE JURA.

The *Times' City Article* draws attention to the fact that within a short period, United States Fives have fallen from 90 to 63, and 65, being the lowest point ever touched.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* believes the American question occupies the most serious attention of NAPOLEON, and that a council of Ministers had been held upon it. He would not be surprised if the matter were laid before the English Government in a still more pressing manner, with a view of a speedy solution. He urges that the movement must be speedy, too. Our opinion would be of effect, in view of the possible reelection of the present Congress. He says: "I do not pretend to say whether the movement will be followed by any immediate effect—whether France will take the lead, with the expectation that England cannot do otherwise than follow, or whether both will, at the same time. I only know that France is convinced that the present moment is the most opportune for united action." He insinuates that LINCOLN and some of his advisers would not object to some gentle pressure.

The *Times* editorially continues to point out the Federal prospects as more gloomy, but the *Daily News* combats such views, and speaks of Northern policy with continued confidence.

Most of the London journals allude to the financial crisis in America, and reiterate their strictures upon the false financial policy of the Government. Even the *Star* charges the Washington Cabinet with the most deplorable ignorance of true economy.

The *Times* argues that if the position had been reversed, the Americans would never have recognized the blockade as England had done, but would have broken it, *under plea of self-preservation*.

Some of the journals attack Archbishop HUGHES for certain revolutionary remarks which he made in a speech in the Dublin Parliament.

Chinese affairs had claimed attention. The Ministers defended their course, asserting that *they only* interfered so far as to protect the ports devoted to commerce, and had no intention of going further.

The Queen contributed, as Duchess of Lancaster, £2,000 to the funds raising by the wealthy landowners in the manufacturing districts.

It was asserted that the French Government addressed a circular to the European Powers who recognized Italy, urging the necessity of the European Congress to settle the Roman question.

The Bourse was firm at 68f. 90c.

The Italian Canton of Ticino threatens to secede from Switzerland. The Federal Diet had determined to prevent the withdrawal.

It was asserted that GARIBALDI's projected expedition to Rome is given up.

The report of a conspiracy being discovered at Warsaw is confirmed.

OMAR PASHA claims decided victories over the Montenegrins, but the accounts were contradictory.

The *China Mail* shows the reported disasters to the Allies unfounded. They had, however, withdrawn their forces to Shanghai.

The Case of Capt. Ayres of the City of Madison.

TORONTO, Friday, Aug. 8.

In the case of Capt. AYRES and the steward of the propeller *City of Madison*, charged with inducing British soldiers to desert, the police magistrate has decided to send them to the Assizes for trial.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—CHARLES SMITH, 17 years old, son of RICHARD SMITH, of the New Inlet Hotel, near Hempstead, Long Island, was instantly killed by lightning Tuesday night, while sitting in a room with his father and mother. No other person in the room was seriously injured.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

DIED

BRIGGS.—At Newtown, L. I., on Friday evening, Aug. 8, of paralysis, ELIZABETH, wife of David Briggs, in the 81st year of her age.

Funeral services will take place at the Dutch Reformed Church, in Newtown, this day, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock.

DICKINSON.—In Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, July 31, HANNAH DICKINSON, widow of the late Arnell Dickinson, in the 80th year of her age.

FETTRETCH.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 8, EMMA, wife of Wm. Fettretch.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice, at No. 136 East 32d-st., between 3d and 3d avs.

GARRETT.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 8, MARY TAYLOR, infant child of Wm. and Laura Garrett, aged 3 months and 29 days.

LA CAGE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Aug. 9, FRANCIS C. LA CAGE, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Sunday,) at 10 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 231 West 33d-st.

LEE.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 9, ARTHUR BOULT LEE, infant son of Charles H. and Alida B. Lee.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Sunday,) at 3 o'clock, from No. 56 Fort-green-place.

MCCONNELL.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 8, MAGGIE SOMMERS, infant daughter of William H. and Margaret E. McConnell, aged 7 months and 6 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 3 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 3 East 27th-st.

PALMER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 9, WILLIAM ALLEN, son of John D. and Frances C. Palmer, aged 1 years, 6 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 217 Schermerhorn-st.

TALBOT.—At the Naval Asylum in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, Aug. 7, ELIZA SCHUYLER, wife of Rev. Mortimer R. Talbot, U. S. N., and second daughter of Hon. Jas. C. Hornblower, of New-Jersey.

WOODS.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 9, of consumption, Mrs. PETER WOODS, in the 26th year of her age. Also, her infant daughter, aged 21 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 11th inst., from her late residence, No. 192 2d-av., at 10 o'clock A. M.

WATSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 9, suddenly, BENJ. G. WATSON, son of Maj. Benj. Watson, deceased, of *the United States Army, in the 40th year of his age.*

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 33 Clarkson-st., without further invitation.

Newport papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 375.—Aug. 9, 1862.

24, 6, 5, 23, 63, 50, 77, 75, 73, 51, 42, 16, 70.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 376.—Aug. 9, 1862.

NOT RECEIVED.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.

Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 333.—Aug. 9, 1862.

38, 78, 76, 44, 19, 25, 73, 24, 48, 11, 42, 20, 2.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 334.—Aug. 9, 1862.

51, 3, 74, 54, 13, 59, 14, 28, 63, 66, 30, 26.

Circulars sent by addressing

JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,

Wilmington, Del.

IMPORTANT.

All articles for soldiers at Harrison's Landing under Gen. McClellan, or in any other Union camp, should be sent, at half rates, by THE HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

MILITARY.

FIRST REGIMENT, NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS, COL. GURNEY.—Last chance for the Bounty before drafting. Recruits wanted for Company C. Uniforms, rations and quarters furnished immediately. Apply to E. H. WEYMAN, Jr., Recruiting Officer, No. [illegible]

THE NEW BOUNTIES ARE NOW ALL PAID.

$25 IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAY. $50 OF IT IN CASH, SOON AFTER SWEARING IN. $25 OF IT WHEN THE COMPANY IS FULL. $50 OF IT WHEN THE REGIMENT IS FULL. RELIEF TICKETS, WORTH $3 A WEEK, given immediately to families.

Uniforms at once, and good quarters on Staten Island, with fine bathing and fishing.

$100 BOUNTY, OR 160 ACRES OF LAND, at the end of the war, which will probably close within another year. $2 PAID DOWN to any one on bringing in a recruit, when he is sworn in.

Experienced officers and the best of treatment guaranteed.

One Lieutenant, two Sergeants, and thirty men still wanted for Company I, Stanton Legion, Col. WM. H. ALLEN.

Apply at No. 159 Essex-st., New-York, to Capt. WM. W. BADGER. First Lieutenant, CHARLES LIVINGSTON.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE. HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY. Col. E. J. CHAMBERS Commanding. FIFTY DOLLARS CASH TO EACH RECRUIT joining my command. Men of New-York, your State is calling, only seven men to make up her quota. Now is your time to show to the world that it does not require a draft within the Union lines to crush this gigantic rebellion. Come forward one and all, to the call of your country.

Fifty dollars cash will be paid you at once. That all excuse on account of family destitution is done away with. In addition, relief tickets issued at once to families.

$13 to $23 pay in advance.

$2 bounty.

Forty cents per day commutation of rations. Clothing of the best material. Forsake all. Your own, your mothers, your sweethearts, sisters, wives, and claim *their* love with a soldier's reward. "*Victory and glory*" await you.

E. P. DOHERTY, Captain.

[illegible]

DANIEL C. MAYHEW, First Lieutenant.

J. H. GOODSELL, Second Lieutenant.

PHOENIX REGIMENT—CORCORAN'S ZOUAVES. FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE. JAMES C. BURKE, Colonel.

Co. H. (Capt. JOHN D. HEARN,) requires twenty more young men to complete its number. This being the only truly Irish regiment now organizing in the State, young Irishmen about to enlist had better join it, and serve under the green flag. The regiment is intended to be exclusively Irish.

Recruits enlisting in this company will receive

$100 from the United States.

$50 from the State of New-York.

$50 from the City and County.

$13, one month's pay in advance.

Of which, $90 will be paid down, on joining in camp.

Recruiting office corner Broome and Centre-sts.

JOHN D. HEARN, Captain.

RICHARD OULAHAN, First Lieutenant.

JAMES A. SULLIVAN, Second Lieutenant.

Good tools will do good work.

FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

WM. GURNEY, (late of First United States Chasseurs,) Colonel Commanding.

GEORGE E. VERNON, (late of Seventh Regiment, National Guard,) having received authority from the Governor to organize a company, desires twenty-five more men to fill up the ranks. The Government and State Bounty will be ensured to each man joining this regiment. It is intended to make this a "first class" regiment, the officers having all been selected by Col. GURNEY from the field.

Remember that all bounties cease when drafting commences; now this is your only chance. Promotions will be made from the ranks only.

For further particulars apply to

Lieut. GEORGE E. VERNON, No. 10 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE FIFTH NEW-YORK, DURYEE'S ZOUAVES. Want Recruits. No time must be lost. Fill the places of the fallen. Apply at No. 600 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, third floor.

Capt. GOVERNEUR CARR, Recruiting Officer.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BOUNTY.

TEN DOLLARS ADDITIONAL BOUNTY will be paid to the first one thousand new volunteers in the following regiments or brigades, now at the seat of war, on and after this date up to and including the *14th inst., as follows:*

The first 300 in Gen. Sickles' Brigade.

The first 250 in Gen. Meagher's Brigade.

The first 200 in the 14th (Brooklyn) Regiment.

The first 250 in the 79th (Highland) Regiment.

Mr. L. W. STEVENSON will be at the U. S. Mustering Office, No. 79 White-st., from 10 A. M. until closing of office, to pay such bounty to recruits as aforesaid, as soon as they shall be regularly mustered into the service.

New-York, Aug. 8, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS THURLOW WEED GUARD, EMPIRE BRIGADE.—No. 40 White-st., July 17, 1862.—There are a few vacancies in this regiment for officers still open. The regiment is in a good state towards early completion, and will be the first to take the field under the last call of the President. By making early application at these headquarters, a few good officers, who have men already enlisted, or who can immediately control any, can secure positions and every facility furnished them for recruiting their command.

W. B. OLMSTEAD, Colonel.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION—NOS. 48 AND 50 East 32d-st., near 4th-av., by Col. W. W. TOMPKINS. Daily from 9 to 10½ A. M. and from 5 to 5½ P. M. Evening Class, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 7½ o'clock. Artillery, Cavalry and Light Infantry tactics inculcated.

EXEMPTS FROM MILITARY DUTY CAN have their certificates drawn up and sworn to before the subscriber. No exemption allowed under any circumstance, without the affidavit, made by 15th August.

J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 323 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARE YOU EXEMPT?

Every white male citizen, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, should procure a copy of the

UNITED STATES MILITIA LAWS,

and not be humbugged by "two-penny pettifoggers." DAWLEY'S edition only 5 cents a copy. For sale by newsdealers everywhere.

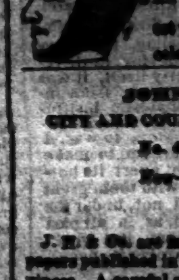
HEADLEY'S

HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

Those wishing to secure an appointment of agent will please apply for territory at once, in person or by letter.

HURLBUT, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Hartford, Conn.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

All these articles can be found, in great perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.

CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS.

No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

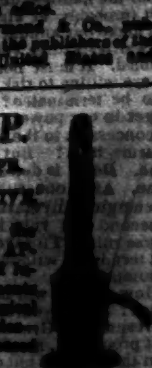
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.



The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE MADE OF HARD RUBBER

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.

It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of

THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the

DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,

No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

[illegible] in the British [illegible] to the London Post: "[illegible] the Princes in going to America [illegible] two [illegible], one of which might have been [illegible] likely enough to find an echo in the country they inhabit, and the other one in the country to which they belong. In going across the Atlantic they went to fight against Slavery, and they [illegible] fight under a banner which had never been [illegible] against France. At all events, their act can only be understood or appreciated by those in the exact position of these young Princes, a cruel one for young and ardent spirits; "for quiet to quick bosoms is a hell;" and if they are to be judged by their verse, it is hardly fair for us to condemn them. Let no one believe for one moment that a turn in the tide of warfare in the remotest degree influenced the conduct of the Princes in their return. What I know is, and what I wish others should know, is, that from the illness of one, and from reasons affecting all, they had been anxious for a considerable time to leave the [illegible], and that they only remained at their post from feelings of honor, enterprise, and gratitude to a Government that had unhesitatingly received them."

—According to the London Critic, "the export of English books to America has fallen off greatly during the current war, but the extra import duty of 25 per cent., which Congress has just imposed, is likely to extinguish the book-trade with this country altogether." The statement is not correct. Our Custom-house returns show the importation of books has not declined; and there has been no additional duty affixed to books.

—In the Swiss department of the Great Exhibition there is a small but interesting series of trials in Turkey red dyeing, in which the American, East Indian and Egyptian cottons are contrasted. From these experiments it appears that American cotton takes decidedly the best color, East Indian cotton is but little inferior, while the Egyptian appears considerably below either in its affinity for coloring matter.

—The Feuillet of Kiakhta publishes the following statistics of the trade of Russia with China in 1861. The exports from Russia amounted to 7,[illegible] roubles. The importations from China into Russia reached the value of 7,[illegible] roubles, of which 7,405,428 were of Chinese merchandise, 333,355 of Mongol productions, and 24,[illegible] of European articles.

—The Duc Pasquier is said to have left memoirs which are continued to the last events of the day, and which embrace forty volumes. This [illegible] work is to be published at the expense of the author, who, it is said, has taken care that several copies of the memoirs are abroad and in security.

—The Grand Duke Constantine has inaugurated his government of Poland by undoing some [illegible] and ignoble acts of his predecessors. Several women, who had been banished from Warsaw for what are vaguely termed hostile demonstrations, have been permitted to return to their homes.

—A praiseworthy precedent has been established by Princess Clotilde, in dispensing with the substitution of a hired nurse in the nutrition of her child, to the general amazement of Parisian mothers. The name of the young heir is Napoleon Victor Jerome Frederic.

—M. Horace Vernet, the great battle artist, has just arrived in Paris from his château at the Isles of Hyères. M. Vernet was born in the year 1789, and is consequently now in his 73d year, "but is still," according to Galignani, "as active and erect as a young man."

—Lamartine's literary loan having failed, that distinguished confidence operator proposes to set up a lottery on the "gift" plan. The sum he proposes to raise is 100,000 francs—the tickets to be the fourth of a franc.

—The death of the Marchioness de la Place, widow of the illustrious astronomer, has just been announced, at the age of 94. She survived her husband thirty-five years.

—The newly discovered and highly important autobiography of the Emperor Charles V. will soon be published at Brussels. The original is understood to be in French.

—The French squadron off Yucatan have captured a vessel bearing Mexican colors, but owned in the United States. It was loaded with arms for Juarez.

—The King of Sweden has been visiting his royal Scandinavian brother, the King of Denmark. There were great demonstrations of delight in Copenhagen.

—The Emperor Napoleon, in his solicitude for the poor, has ordered tobacco to be supplied to the almshouses, at the rate of 4 francs the kilogramme.

—The Paris Constitutionnel denies that there has been a strike among the cotton hands at Mulhausen. It says every mill is in operation.

—A strong impression prevails in France that the Empress Eugenie is enceinte. The mother of the Empress has left Madrid for Paris.

—The King of Italy has conferred on Tamburini, the celebrated singer, the cross of the Order of St. Maurice.

—The harvest in France is promising fairly, as it does, also, in England.

ROBERT DALE OWEN ON THE WAR.

A Letter to Secretary Stanton.

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

My political antecedents are known to you. Always a Democrat, but never a Pro-Slavery Democrat; opposed, in principle and feeling, from my youth up, to human slavery, but believing, until recently, that, in the interests of liberty itself, it was the part of wisdom in the North to abstain from interference with the danger-fraught domestic institution of the South, and to trust to time for its eradication; opposed, with a hereditary aversion, to war, I was willing, before the sword was drawn, to make any honorable concessions that might avert its horrors. But political convulsions bring with them great lessons and new duties. War would not, under the Divine economy, have been permitted, as in all past ages it has been, if it had not its mission. But to attain the good it brings, we must recognize its necessities.

No civil war of proportions so gigantic as that now raging ever existed in the world before. It differs from all others, both in the results sure to ensue from its prosecution beyond a brief period, and in the conditions under which, out of evil, it may eventuate in good. In calculating these, time is an essential element. Seven or eight hundred millions are spent. At the best, as much more is likely to go. Two thousand millions or upward is not an improbable total. That is half the national debt of England; and the interest on it (probably at almost double the rate she pays) will make our annual burden nearly equal to hers. If the war lasts three years longer, these figures may be doubled. It must not last three years longer, unless we are willing to risk National bankruptcy. How is it to be terminated? By concession? That is no longer in our power. We can buy a truce, a pause, by concession to the South—nothing more. By force of arms, then? But if by force, it must be quickly done. Delay is defeat. And it must be effectually done. After one such war, the Nation may revive—its energies still vibrant, solvent still, and respected. A second will ruin it financially, or any measure of worse ruin. To save the country, then, the war must not terminate without a sufficient guaranty against its resumption.

How can the war be quickly and effectually terminated? [illegible] I have been approaching the conclusion that there is but one such guaranty: the emancipation of negro slaves throughout this continent. Perhaps—but as to this I am less certain—that measure is the only sure means of terminating, quickly and effectually, this war. The recent reverse under Gen. McClellan; the scattered rebel fires daily bursting forth in States which our forces have already overrun; the fact that we are fighting against brave men of our own race, all increase the probability that we must deprive the South of a legal right to its four millions of laborers, before we can succeed against their masters in a reasonable time and in an effectual manner.

I am not an advocate of revolutionary shortcuts out of a difficulty. I am not in favor of violating the Constitution by way of escaping out of a danger. There might be immediate advantage, but the precedent is replete with peril. Could Slavery have been abolished, by legislative action, while peace yet existed between the North and South, without a violation of the Constitution? In other words, without a revolutionary act? Clearly not. Can Slavery be eradicated now, in war, without such violation? If emancipation be necessary to insure the permanent peace and safety of our Government, and if we are willing to pay [illegible] a reasonable price for their slaves, clearly yes. For no principle in law is better established than this, that when important public interests demand it, private property may be taken, at a fair appraisement, for public use. The opening of a street, the improving of a city, the running of a railroad, are held, in this and other civilized countries, to be objects of sufficient importance to justify what the French law call "appropriation forcée pour cause d'utilité publique." But of how little importance, how trivial is the opening of a street or a railroad compared to the preservation, in its integrity, of the greatest Republic upon earth!

Ought we to declare general emancipation, coupled with a provision for the payment, to all loyal slaveholders, of the fairly appraised value of their slaves? This question resolves itself into another: Have things gone so far that the Union, in its pristine integrity, and Negro-Slavery within its borders, can no longer co-exist? That is the great question of the day. I think it must be answered, even now, in the affirmative. Every month that passes is converting hundreds of thousands of moderate and conservative and peace-loving men to the same opinion. They despair of sectional friendship or national peace, until the teeming cause of mortal hatred and civil war is rooted out forever.

Have we the means of paying loyal slave-owners a fair price for their slaves? If we act now, before a protracted contest has exhausted our resources, yes. If we wait the termination of a three or four years' war, very certainly, no. In that prize depreciation must not be estimated. The South asserts that negro slaves are indispensable to her. That is only so far true, that she does absolutely need hired negro workmen, and ought not to be deprived of them. Her agriculture would, for a time, be ruined without them. But no good man desires a settlement under which any section of our country would be even temporarily ruined. Nor can it be doubted that the South, however strong her prejudices, and traditions in favor of owning her laborers, has herself been brought, by the perils of the hour, to think seriously of a change of system, as the only means left her to obtain aid and comfort from Europe. Nor can all her leaders be wholly blind to the fact that such a change of system would advance, in the end, beyond calculation, her material prosperity.

Suppose a declaration, to the effect that the Government, urged by the necessity of self-preservation, takes, at a fair valuation, the slave property of the South! Will such a declaration cause a negro insurrection and indiscriminate assassination of whites throughout the Slave States? The result, so far, has clearly shown that the negro, mild and long-suffering, and often attached to his owner, is little disposed to resist, under an organization of his own. Once assured of freedom, he will gradually join our cause—that is all. He can then be hired as laborer or soldier, as may seem fit—payment being made for him if his master proves to be loyal, and his services being confiscated if these are due to a rebel. In all this we are clearly in our right.

Look now at the question in its foreign aspect, under the chances of European intervention. By those chances great or small, intervention may occur, and [illegible]. If it occur, its character will chiefly depend upon what shall have been the antecedent action of our Government in regard to Slavery. If, previously to such intervention, we shall have issued a general declaration of emancipation, then we shall stand before Europe as the champions of human liberty, while our enemies will be regarded as the advocates of human servitude. Public opinion in England, in France and throughout Europe, generally, will then prevent the respective Governments from intervening, except it be in our favor. No European Government dare place itself in the attitude of a Slavery protector.

If, on the contrary, we shall have left the issue as it now stands, our policy indicated only by the Confiscation act, not broadly and boldly announced, and more especially if the South, despairing of saving her favorite institution, concedes, as the price of foreign recognition and support, a voluntary system of gradual emancipation—not at all an unlikely move—then the sympathy of public opinion throughout Europe will be with the South, and will sustain any action in her favor.

Think, too, in such an event, how false our position! how low we shall have fallen in the eyes of the world! how unenviable the place we shall occupy in history through all time! It is idle gasconade to say that, thus situated, we can defy Europe. Let the South, by conceding emancipation, secure the sympathy and the permanent services of her four millions of laborers, without action of ours; then throw into the scale against us the thirty millions of England, the forty millions of France,—and who shall say how many tens of millions besides!—and what chance for success, or for reputation, shall we have, struggling for nothing nobler than self-existence, in equivocal attitude before the world, matched against opponents who shall have forestalled us and assumed the initiative of progress?

While the contest assumes no higher character than that of a portion of a great nation desiring a separation from the mother country, and forcibly casting off its authority, what more sympathy can we expect from Europe than we ourselves gave to Spain when she lost Mexico, or to Mexico when Texas struck for independence? Until the issue is changed, so that the great question of human liberty becomes involved in it, we must expect from European Powers at the best only indifference, coupled, probably, with the feeling, that as Mexico succeeded against Spain, and Texas against Mexico, so will a Southern Confederacy finally maintain itself against us.

That a declaration of emancipation was not issued a year ago, I do not regret. Great changes must mature in public opinion before they can be safely carried out. Extreme measures, to be justified and to be effectual, must often be preceded by long-tried conciliation. Yet in National emergencies it may be as dangerous to disappoint as to anticipate public opinion. And I confess my fears for the result if decisive measures are longer delayed. Stand where we are we cannot; and to go on is less dangerous than to retrace our steps. We ought never to have proposed emancipation with compensation to loyal slave-owners, nor declared to the disloyal, as by law we have, that their slaves shall be liberated without compensation, if we did not intend to follow out the policy so commenced. We have incurred the odium; let us reap the benefit. Nor do I perceive how we can free the slaves of rebels, yet reasonably expect to retain Slavery in the Border States, even in case they persist in refusing the offer of the President. Having intervened so far, extirpation of Slavery, the only effectual policy, becomes the safest also.

All men in the North will not acquiesce. Neither did all acquiesce when the war was commenced; yet who that is loyal opposes it now? And what would have been the result had we waited, ere we commenced the war, for unanimity? Some will fall off. So be it. There is small loss in that. And there is some gain. Better an open enemy than a worthless friend. It is time that men were taking sides. As things now stand I see no use in conciliating the half-loyal. He who is not for us is against us. I think the people are ready. I believe that the loyal citizens of the North, with such small proportion of exceptions as in radical national changes must be disregarded, are, to-day prepared for emancipation. They have paid for it in treasure, in blood; not by their option. They feel that the sacrifices they have made, and have still to make, are too vast, to have been incurred, except in purchase of a great pledge of perpetual safety and peace. Reflecting men feel, too, that such a pledge is a national, not merely a Northern, necessity. The South, exhausted and suffering, needs it to the full as much as we. She will soon perceive, if she does not already, that two parts of one nation, or even two conterminous nations, can never again exist in amity in this continent, one slave and the other free. She cannot but see that fugitive slave-law difficulties, if no others existed, would suffice to prevent this.

It is not the question whether a paper declaration, easily issued, will or will not be followed by a thousand practical difficulties. The uprooting of an ancient and gigantic abuse always involves such. Nor should we be called upon to predict in advance (for who can entirely foresee?) how each of these will ultimately be solved. The true question is, whether greater difficulties, even insuperable ones, do not beset any other policy. Pressed home as we are, to avoid obstacles is impossible. We can but select the least formidable. The lives of the best of us are spent in choosing between evils.

When dangers surround us, we must walk, in a measure, by faith. Let us do what we can, and leave to God the issue. We may best trust to Him when we enter His path of progress. He aids those who walk in it.

I feel assured that final success awaits us in pursuing such a path. And I see no other road out of the darkness.

ROBERT DALE OWEN.

New-York, July 23, 1862.

Destructive Fire in Philadelphia.

PLANING MILL AND LARGE QUANTITY OF LUMBER CONSUMED.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 9.

The extensive planing mill, saw mill and shutter factory of Messrs. Dorey & Myers, on Swanson-street, south of Almond, was discovered to be on fire about noon yesterday. Filled as it was with combustible material the fire spread with great rapidity, and in a little time the whole factory was in flames. The structure in which the fire originated was a two-story brick one, having a front of 100 feet and a depth of 60 feet. There was a range of shedding on the front and back, and piled in and around the buildings 400,000 feet of lumber, chiefly worked. The flames soon spread to the lumber and shedding, and made a conflagration such as is seldom witnessed.

An alarm of fire was given upon the first appearance of the flames, and neighboring companies hurried to the scene; but the fire had made such progress, ere they got into service, that all hopes of saving any portion of the mill or its additions were abandoned, and the attention of the firemen was directed to the surrounding property, much of which was in great danger, and some of which suffered considerably. As the fire progressed, the heat became so intense that all had to keep at a distance. From the lumber, the fire spread to [illegible], a brick stable, both of which were soon in flames, and, continuing to progress, it reached the mast-shed of Messrs. Horsman & McCosker, containing a quantity of finished work.

An effort was made to save a portion of this, but the heat was so intense that it had to be abandoned, and the shed and contents, like the factory, were destroyed. Continuing southward, it reached two double four-story tenements, occupied by a number of Irish and German families. The furniture of the occupants had to be removed hurriedly, and most of it [illegible] ... A. Sargent, owner of the store and dwellings also. On the south, the fire was stopped at the California Hotel, occupied by Mrs. Emma Brown, whose place was [illegible] damaged. The two dwellings nearest the mill were totally destroyed. On the east of the factory there was about 100,000 feet of rough lumber, which caught, but considerable of it was saved by throwing it into the Delaware. A small sloop belonging to Edward Bunn, was burned, and a canal boat was considerably scorched. To the north of the factory, a two-story brick, occupied by Mr. John Stanley, dealer in old clothes and rags, was partially destroyed, and a building of a similar character, occupied by Messrs. Dorey & Myers, for storing sash, &c., was totally destroyed. The shop of Mr. McCaskey, block maker, was damaged, while the office and coal of Mr. Alfred Day, were destroyed. His loss will reach about $3,000. Mr. Stanley's loss is about $500. The building, as the one adjoining, belongs to the Leonig estate. The building occupied by Mr. McCaskey belongs to Mr. Jacob T. Bunting. The owners are chiefly insured. Messrs. Dorey & Myers lost everything, building, stock, tools and valuable machinery, the whole estimated at $32,000. They were insured to the amount of 20,000, in the Royal, Etna, and the Home Insurance Companies. The loss of Mr. Sargent will reach $12,000. Besides the loss in real estate, some valuable blocks of Italian marble belonging to him were much damaged. He is insured for about half the amount of his loss. The intense heat damaged several buildings on the west side of Swanson-street, one occupied by Mr. B. C. Kaines, another by Mr. John McCully, shipsmith. The damage to these is covered by insurance.

It is thought that the entire loss will reach from seventy to seventy-five thousand dollars, two-thirds of which will fall upon insurance companies. During the progress of the fire, several firemen and others were overcome by the heat, and had to be carried off the ground. A general alarm was rung by direction of the Chief Engineer.

We learn that the planing mill will be at once rebuilt and work resumed in it. The Government contracts of the firm will not, it is said, be affected by the fire.

The alarm of fire last night was occasioned by the rekindling of the flames among the ruins of the factory.

The Execution of Geo. C. Hersey.

HIS CONFESSION OF THE CRIME.

From the Boston Transcript, Aug. 8.

George C. Hersey, of Hingham, who was convicted of poisoning Miss Betsey Frances Tirrell, of Weymouth, was hung in the jail at Dedham, this forenoon. The gallows being the same used at the execution of Prof. Webster, and others in this city, was erected in the main hall of the jail.

The prisoner was brought in from his cell about 9½ o'clock, looking haggard and appearing extremely weak, and had to be supported by officers in ascending the scaffold.

His spiritual adviser, Rev. Nehemiah Adams, of this city, made a fervent prayer in behalf of the condemned man, after which Sheriff Tucker read the warrant of execution in presence of nearly 200 witnesses. While the rope was being adjusted around the culprit's neck, he was seated in a chair over the trap in the platform.

This having been finished, he was encased in a long black gown, and the black cap was drawn over his face, when the Sheriff touched the fatal spring, and in a moment the unfortunate criminal was launched into eternity. He had declined to say anything to the persons present, when opportunity was given, but he left a written confession.

The body hung half an hour, when the examining physicians declared it to be perfectly lifeless.

There was no struggling, but the contraction of the muscles continued for about five minutes. The body was finally given in charge of his relatives. The deceased was 29 years of age.

The following is a correct copy of Hersey's confession:

DEDHAM, May 8, 1862.

I, George Carlton Hersey, being now about to appear in the immediate presence of the All-seeing God and Judge, hereby declare in what respect I am guilty, and in what respect not guilty, in the matters which have been charged against me.

As to any act, or even thought of procuring the death of either my wife or Mary Tirrell, of both of which I have been suspected, I am wholly innocent, so help me God. Nor did I ever use means with either of them for any purpose resulting in their death, so help me God.

I hereby acknowledge that in the sight of God I am guilty of the death of Betsey Francis Tirrell, for which I was indicted, and for which I am now to suffer.

I hereby warn all young people, by my experience and fate, against the indulgence of lustful passions. These have brought me to my untimely end.

GEORGE C. HERSEY.

DEDHAM, Friday, Aug. 8, 1862.

The foregoing was signed by Mr. Hersey in our presence, and declared by him to be his free act and deed, we witnessing his signature in the presence of each other.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
SILAS BINNEY,
JAMES BALL.

—Com. Vanderbilt has purchased of Mr. George Ebbet, for $4,721 75, about eight and a half acres of land adjoining the land of the Moravian Church, New-Dorp, Staten Island. Upon this, it is understood, he intends erecting large and substantial buildings, in which to educate the youth of both sexes, somewhat after the fashion of the celebrated schools of Bethlehem, Penn. He will endow the schools in such a manner that their support will always be insured.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUN-STROKE CASES.—The extreme heat of the sun yesterday prostrated many laborers and others exposed to its melting rays.

Dr. George B. Bouton, Deputy to Coroner Wildey, while in the discharge of his duties was partially sun-struck, and conveyed into the New-York Hospital. Restoratives were applied, and he soon recovered.

An unknown woman, about 30 years of age, on whose left arm was printed, in India ink, "T. S. 15, M. M.," was found sun-struck in Centre-street, near Pearl. She had on a pink calico dress and hood. The Police conveyed her to the Hospital.

Thomas Heneman, a cartman, was overpowered by the heat, in Greene-street, near Amity, and fell insensible on his cart. Heneman was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. He lives at No. 197 West Thirty-ninth-street.

Mr. Alphonso Schaffer, a merchant, living at No. 111 West Forty-sixth-street, fell in Beekman-street, and died soon afterward in the New-York Hospital, whither he was conveyed by Officer Lynch, of the Second Ward. Mr. Schaffer had a large amount of money, stocks and bonds in his possession.

A man whose name is unknown, but who drove a lager-beer wagon for Mr. Schaffer, Fifty-first-street and Fourth-avenue, fell in Hudson-street, and was taken to the New-York Hospital, where he soon afterward expired.

There were three other unknown men overpowered by the extreme heat in Wall, Hester, and Reade streets. All of them died after being admitted to the New-York Hospital.

Jacob Arnold, a leather manufacturer, 30 years of age, died of sun-stroke at his late residence, No. 105 East Twenty-third-street.

Grayham Ritz, a German of No. 330 East Thirteenth-street, died from the effects of the excessive heat.

Patrick Cosgrove, late of No. 258 Cherry-street, was sun-struck and died from the effects thereof.

Frank Boals, of No. 122 East Third-street, died from the same cause.

An unknown man, who worked in the bakery No. 11 Lispenard-street, died suddenly late yesterday afternoon, from the effects of the heat.

The Coroners were notified in all the above cases.

CENTRAL PARK RECREATIONS.—Doubtless the thousands who visited our Metropolitan oasis yesterday, in the early afternoon, looked forward with eager anticipations to that distant day when shade shall be the rule and not the exception in the Central Park. Pedestrianism in that locality, under a broiling sun and without an umbrella, is conducive to neither coolness nor amusement. The early visitors were, however, in the minority—taught by previous experience—and the thousands contented themselves with losing the early part of the music as payment for escaping the terrific heat. As sunset approached, however, the gay equipages, the prancing steeds and the wonted crowds of walkers, flocked to the many favorite resorts with comparative enjoyment. But the air was there as everywhere, sultry, and only the delicious music, an occasional puff of a breeze, and a look at the brilliantly-dressed assemblage, could compensate for the inevitable fatigue of perambulating [illegible]. If you wish to enjoy the Park, go about sundown, when you can afford to take a cheap ride, and select the days when the music is given. We must be content with this programme until the trees grow, which may Heaven hasten.

GENERAL SESSIONS.—The Grand Jury were discharged yesterday, having finished the business of the term. District-Attorney Hall thanked the Grand Jury on behalf of the public, not only for their industry, but for their discrimination and sound judgment. The Recorder then addressed the Grand Jury briefly, and discharged them with the thanks of the Court. Emma Griffin, a waiter girl at the Broadway Concert [illegible], pleaded guilty to petit larceny, in stealing a watch from Edward Monahan, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months. The Court then adjourned to the first Monday in September.

BOY KILLED BY A RAIL CAR.—Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, a lad 10 years of age, in attempting to cross the Second-avenue rail-track, at Nineteenth-street, on Friday evening, immediately in front of a car, was struck by one of the horses and knocked down. He fell beside the rail, when some portion of the car crushed him to the pavement, with so much force as to injure him internally in a fatal manner. The wheel did not pass over his body. [illegible] No. 301 East Nineteenth-street, where he died. [illegible] hold an inquest. It is said the car-driver did all in his power to prevent the accident.

THE POLICE—APPOINTMENTS.—John Seyfendorf, George T. [illegible], and Thomas Walker, to the Seventh Precinct; George Gramel, Sixth; William Murphy, Tenth; Thomas McDonnell, Ninth; William Kinsler, (doorman,) Eleventh; William H. McGrath, Seventeenth; Robert F. Schofield, Eighteenth; John C. Harvey and Robert Jackson, Twenty-ninth; and William W. Strong, Forty-eighth. Resignations—James Troy, of the Second Precinct; Isaac Randall, Third; John H. Shyers, Fourth; and Joseph Ackerman, Tenth. Deceased—William Van Buskirk, of the Twenty-sixth, and Theodore Burdett, of the Fourth.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—John Delie, a German, [illegible] at One Hundred and Sixty-second-street, on Friday evening, in attempting to cross the track of the Hudson River Railroad in advance of the up express train. He was caught by the cow-catcher and tossed into the river. He was rescued and found to have three fractured ribs. Delie, who was intoxicated at the time, was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

THUMB AND NUTT.—Mr. Barnum advertises that Gen. Thumb, who has 11,000,000 admirers, and Commodore Nutt, who considers himself the greatest wonder of the age, will appear together at the Museum on Monday. Mr. Barnum will exhibit them pigmies in person, and promises to draw them out to the best of his ability. Each thinks himself the attraction, and their little rivalries will doubtless cause considerable fun.

FEARFUL CASUALTY.—At a late hour on Friday night Martin Welsh, who lived at No. 543 Pearl-street, fell from the second-story window of the premises upon the iron railing below, the sharp points of which passed clean through his body, causing death in a few minutes after reaching the New-York Hospital. The deceased was 45 years of age, and a native of Ireland, and is thought to have been insane. Coroner Wildey held an inquest on the body.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly Report to Aug. 8, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Aug. 1	324	158	482
Admitted to Aug. 8	36	15	51
Discharged, cured or relieved	29	18	47
Died	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Remaining at date	326	177	503

Males, 377; females, 26.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

Before Justice Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. William E. Ross et al.—Motion to appeal to General Term granted.

Abraham V. D. V. Ransom vs. Lyman's Refrigerator Company.—Memoranda for counsel.

William L. Hartshorne vs. Charles Newman.—As Judge Clerke has expressed an opinion on the question submitted to me for the purposes of this motion, I shall follow that opinion, leaving to defendant to appeal to the General Term, where both motions can be reviewed. Motion denied.

Josiah T. Williams vs. Robert S. Livingston.—Motion denied with leave to renew.

Lorenzo Bens vs. Joseph Dusenbury.—The order to reply (under Section 153 of the Code) on this case is made by a Judge and not by the Court; it is therefore a mere chamber order and does not comply with the provisions of the Code, which says that the Court may order, &c. When made by the Court, it must be entered in the minutes. It is not necessary to decide whether such an order can be made by the Court *ex parte*, as it is a case of discretion, and no appeal lies from the order. I think it better to give notice of such application. The motion to vacate the order is granted, without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barbour.

The People and Catherine Quackenbush vs. Col. Pusuer and Capt. Petersen.—Petition for *habeas corpus* granted.

Wenner vs. Wenner.—Motion granted.

Kerr vs. Day.—Motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 9, 1862.

$600	U. S. 6s '68, Reg.	97	100	N. Y. Cen. R....opg	92⅝
16,000	U. S. 6s '81, Con.	99¾	650	do........opg	92⅝
15,000	do	99¾	20	do	92½
6,000	do	99⅞	850	do........b60	92½
2,000	U. S. 5s '74, Con.	86¾	300	do	92½
5,000	do	86⅝	260	do........s30	92½
36,000	Tre. 7 3-10 ₩ c. N.	103¾	350	do........opg	92½
5,000	U. S. 6s 1 Yr. Cr.	99	100	Erie Railway....b10	35⅝
15,000	do	99⅛	250	do	35½
10,000	Kentucky St. 6s	94	100	do	35⅝
9,000	Ill. C. Reg. Bs.	96	100	do........b30	35¾
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	50¾	10	do	36
1,000	Virginia State 6s	52	50	do........s30	35½
5,000	Missouri 6s	45⅞	300	Erie R. Pref....b30	66
13,000	do	45⅞	400	do	66
19,000	do	46	100	do	65⅞
5,000	California 7s	96¾	200	do	65⅞
5,000	do	96¾	100	do........s30	65⅞
2,000	do	97	170	do	65¾
4,500	Ohio 6s, '60	106	350	Harlem Railroad	16¾
4,000	Br. City Wat. L.	104	250	Harlem R. Pref.	39⅝
13,000	Erie 3d m., '83	100½	100	Reading Railroad	68
2,000	Erie 4th m. b.	91	400	M. S. & N. I. R.	26½
1,000	Hud. Riv. 1st m.	108	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	59
2,000	Hud. Riv. 3d m.	92¾	200	do........b30	59
2,000	do	[illegible]	100	do	58⅞
8,000	M. C. 8 ₩ ct. old	106	50	do........s30	58⅞
1,000	C., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c.	108	150	do........s30	58⅞
5,000	Mich. So. 2d m.	84½	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	59
9,000	M. S. S. F. Bs.	100	80	do........s30	59
5,000	Chi. & N. W., 2d m.	29½	100	Cl. & Pitts. R.	22½
5,000	C. & N. W. Asst. B.	51	200	do	22½
3,000	do	50½	10	Cleve., C. & C. R.	119
4,000	do	50½	280	Ga. & Chic. R.	69½
26,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	91	20	do	69½
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	64¾	50	do........b30	69½
4,000	Cl. & T. S. F. Bs.	94½	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	48½
2,000	N. J. Cent. 1st M.	108	30	do	48½
23,000	Am. Gold	112⅞	50	do	48⅝
25,000	do	112⅞	50	Chic. & R. I. R.	[illegible]
10,000	do	112⅞	100	do........s30	[illegible]
500	do	112⅝	100	do	64⅝
114	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	98	300	do	64½
13	B'k of Commerce	89	100	do........s5	64½
30	Am. Ex. Bank	90	100	do........s10	64½
10	Metropolitan Bank	97¾	125	Chic., B. & Q. R.	81
105	Pac. M. S. Co.	111⅞	50	M. & P. DuC. R....b30	34
100	do	111	50	do	33½
500	Michigan Cen. R.	63½	50	do	33½
250	do........b30	63⅝	100	do........b60	34
350	do	63	50	do........b60	33½
400	do........b60	63½	100	Tol. & W. Pref....b60	41
50	do........s10	63	100	do........b60	40½

SATURDAY, Aug. 9—P. M.

The price of Gold, to-day, is another fraction lower than yesterday. The closing quotation is 112⅞@112¾ ₩ cent. The rates of Exchange on London, Bankers' bills are 124½@125 ₩ cent. Some cheap sales of Merchant bills were made for this day's steamers, say 121 to 123 ₩ cent. These were exceptions, however, to the general market, which ruled 123½@124 for Merchant, and 124½@125 for Bankers' bills.

The Stock market, to-day, is steady on the Government Stocks and Railway Mortgages, and also on State Stocks, with considerable transactions. The Railway Shares, after the rapid rise of Thursday and Friday, are partially lower to-day, closing steady in the afternoon. Only one regular session of the Stock Exchange Board was held. The last quotation for New-York Central was 92½ ₩ cent.; United States 6 ₩ cents. of 1881, 99¾; United States 5 ₩ cents. of 1874, 86½@86¾; United States Notes, Custom-house issue, 105¼; 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds, 103¼@103½ ₩ cent.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	100	Bank of North America	93
Union	96	Hanover	79
Phenix	101	Metropolitan	97¼
Dry Dock	[illegible]	People's	93
State of New-York	90	Shoe and Leather	97
Commerce	89	Continental	85
American Exchange	91	Commonwealth	[illegible]
Bank of the Republic	90		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

New-York Cen. 6s	102¾	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₩ c.	90
New-York Cen. 7s, '64	103½	T. H. & A. 2ds, [illegible]	85
Erie firsts, '68	108½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	95
Erie seconds, '64	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. firsts	63½
Erie seconds, '79	106	Chi. & N. W. firsts, [illegible]	[illegible]
Erie thirds	103	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	[illegible]
Erie fourths	90	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	[illegible]
Erie fifths	[illegible]	Lack. & W. Bonds	[illegible]
Hud. R. R. [illegible]	96½	Del. Lack. & W. 2ds	106
Hudson firsts, '69	106	Tol. & Wab. firsts	91
Hud. seconds, s. f., '85	103½	Tol. & Wabash seconds	[illegible]
Hudson thirds, '75	92½	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds	77
Hudson convertible, '67, '85	[illegible]	Mil. & P. Du C. firsts	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c.	108	Chi. & R. I. firsts	100
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 ₩ c. '82	[illegible]	Cleve. & Tol. s. f.	[illegible]
Chi. Bur. & Q. 8 ₩ c.	[illegible]	N. J. Central firsts	108
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2ds	[illegible]	N. J. Central seconds	103
Nor. Ind. Gos. Line, '68	97	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	93¾
M. S. & N. Ia. s. f.	100	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 2ds	78
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75	95½		

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1862—6 P. M.

ASHES—The market is quiet for Pots at $6 81¼@$6 82; Pearls are quiet at $7.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flour is decidedly lower, the demand is mainly for export, but the business is light owing to the depression in exchange and the very warm weather. The trade are holding off and family demands are heavy. The sales are 9,400 bbls., at $4 90@$5 10 for Superfine State and Western; $5 15@$5 [illegible] for [illegible] grades of Extra Western; $5 55@$5 60 for shipping brands Round-hoop Extra Ohio, and $5 70@$6 25 for trade brands.

Canadian Flour is in fair supply, but is lower and very quiet; sales of 750 bbls., at $5 15@$5 30 for low grade of extra, and $5 40@$6 25 for trade brands. Southern Flour is more active, but is lower; the demand is mainly for South America; sales of 2,000 bbls., at $5 30@$5 90 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, and $6@$7 for trade brands, and $8 50@$9 for Phoenix family. Rye Flour is steady; sales of 200 bbls., at $2 80@$4 30. Corn Meal is firm, and in fair demand; sales of 400 bbls. at $3 30 for Jersey and $3 50 for Brandywine.

WHISKY—The market is firm and the demand fair; sales of 400 bbls., at 30½c. for State and 31c. for Ohio.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is less active, and is 2c.@3c. lower; the demand is mainly for export. The inquiry for milling is fair, and choice White is firm and in fair request. Sales of 87,000 bush., at $1 10@$1 16 for Chicago Spring; $1 13@$1 21 for Milwaukee Club; $1 22@$1 24 for Amber Iowa, &c.; $1 30@$1 31 for Red Western; $1 37 for choice Amber Michigan; $1 40@$1 42 for White Michigan; $1 55@$1 60 for White Kentucky, and $1 34 for Mixed Western. Oats are in good demand, and are better. Sales of Western and Canadian at 47c.@49c., and State at 48c.@50c. Rye is quiet; sales of State at 83c.@86c. Corn is lower and is more plenty; the demand is mainly for the trade; sales of 64,000 bushels at 46½c.@50c. for heated; 50c.@55c. for Southern Mixed; 56½c.@57½c. for shipping do., and 57c. for White Western.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is firm and the demand fair; sales of 1,100 bbls., at $11 37@$11 50 for Mess and $9 87@$10 for Prime. Beef is steady; sales of 200 bbls. Beef Hams and Bacon steady. Cut Meats are in firm demand; sales of 230 hhds. and tcs., at 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders and 6c.@6½c. for Hams.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 30
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	July 31
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 2
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 7
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 9
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 13
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 12
FROM AMERICA.			
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Bohemian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 16
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 20
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad), 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 9:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close, daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 2:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. F. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AN APPEAL IN BEHALF OF THE PERSECUTED COLORED PEOPLE OF THE FREE STATES.—At Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, the Pastor, Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, will present an appeal in behalf of his brethren, whose lives and property are jeopardized by the violent and murderous persecution which, without cause, is excited against them by unprincipled men. The public are invited.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, will preach in the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Kingdom Come*; followed by *Flowers for the Children*, No. 5. Also, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Good News*. Lecture by the Pastor TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Sunday-School at 9 and 4 o'clock.

THE WORLD'S GREAT CRISIS.—SAMUEL Sweetland Snow, who is sometimes called "the Prophet Snow," will preach the word of prophecy relating to the above momentous subject, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the hall of Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—WEST EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th-av.—Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., Rector. Services on SUNDAY, Aug. 10, at 10½ A. M., and 8 P. M. Afternoon service for Deaf Mutes, at 3½ o'clock. Rev. Ferdinand C. Ewer will preach morning and evening.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—FORTY-first-st., near 6th-av., Rev. H. Mattison, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. This Church is not to be closed during the month of August. Seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 WORTH-ST.—There will be services in the Chapel of this Institution on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children. Citizens and strangers are invited to attend.

LEE-AV. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. Mr. [illegible], of Albany, will preach on SUNDAY. Rev. Chas. J. Hagaman, D. D., of Poughkeepsie, Aug. 17. Rev. Mr. Kimball, of Brockport, Aug. 24. Rev. Dennis Wortman, Aug. 31. Services at 10½ and 4.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORNER Waverley-place. Rev. John F. Blake, Rector of Christ Church, Belleville, N. J., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

BROADWAY MEETING.—STRANGERS, young men and the public generally are invited to the City Assembly Rooms, at 3 o'clock. Lecture by Chas. Chauncey Goss. Room cool and seats free. Congregational singing, with appropriate instruction.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st. and east of 6th-av.—Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. Flagg, will preach morning and evening.

FIFTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, in the Hall, corner of 3rd-av. and 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 22d-st. Rev. H. B. Ridgaway, Pastor, will preach in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and at 8 in the EVENING.

REV. HALSEY KNAPP WILL PREACH in the Mount Olivet Church, corner of Broadway and 47th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT WILL PREACH in the Baptist Church, on the corner of 8th-av. and 36th-st., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, on the *Life of Ex-President Van Buren.*

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be open for Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ and 4 o'clock. Prof. Howard Crosby, D. D., is expected to preach, and the public are invited to attend.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH. Preaching in the morning by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas Lodge, and in the evening by Chauncey Shaffer, Esq.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED [illegible].)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST. TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLASER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 146 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use. Will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers' prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones.

WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 395 Hudson-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead; also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 191 Canal-st., near Mott.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible] INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, [illegible] 5th-AV., CORNER OF [illegible]-ST., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. For information or circulars address GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY. Rev. [illegible] HOWELL, A. M., Principal. Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of [illegible] McCord. The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. [illegible]. Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Brinsmade's, Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y. NEXT TERM OPENS SEPT. [illegible]. Special advantages. Classical instruction by a Yale graduate. Military drill under an experienced officer. A thorough and practical Commercial Course. Professors Martin and Wood give special attention to piano and vocal music. Pupils taught to speak French and German. Superior professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel, and tuition in common English, $40 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 286 Madison-av., S. E. corner of 40th-st. Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 17 West 38th-st. Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE. An English and French family and day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 18. For full information, see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. [illegible]; in the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 22 West 16th-st. Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. [illegible]. Circulars, containing terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE. Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. [illegible]. [illegible] per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY.—POUGHkeepsie-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. [illegible]. Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. [illegible], Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged. Reference is made to Rev. Drs. [illegible], Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Mr. [illegible], No. 66 Murray-st., and N. P. Willis. Catalogues may be had of [illegible] and at Appleton's, or by post of the Rector. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, M. A.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Thirty-ninth Annual Session of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, 1862. All the Courses of Instruction will be given during the ensuing year, precisely as heretofore. The Annual Register, containing full information, may be obtained from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

THE NEXT SESSION OF ERASMUS HALL, Flatbush, L. I.—A select family school for boys,—will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. W. HOWARD, A. M.

MISS STILLMAN'S BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 226 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 15. The attention of parents designing to educate daughters [illegible] particularly invited.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Examination and Anniversary occur Aug. 11, 12 and 13. The 43d semi-annual session commences Oct. 2. For circulars address C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY—FISHkill Landing, on the Hudson.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.'S, 48 Walker-st., or of the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $40 per term. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 1. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT SESsion opens Sept. 4.—Superior advantages and accommodations at very low rates. Whole expense, $75 per half-yearly session. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

ALL YOU YOUNG MEN WHO DO NOT GO TO FIGHT,
Just come to BARLOW'S Rooms and learn to write;
Book-keeping and Drawing, too, with least delay,
Taught at Nine Hundred Twenty-three Broadway.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for [illegible]. Beautiful location. Opens Sept. 1. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. [illegible] Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.—A BOARDING School for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NO. 152 MAIN-st., Orange, N. J., will commence its next session on Sept. 1. Address for a circular E. W. BECKWITH, A. M.

DEERPARK INSTITUTE, PORT JERVIS, Orange County, N. Y. Term commences Sept. 1. For circulars, address Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a young lady friend, as teacher in a school or seminary, and would be willing to act as governess. She has had considerable experience, is a graduate of a Female Seminary, and can give the best of references. For further particulars, address T. J. M., Box No. 170 Post-office, West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A PARISIAN LADY, WITH the highest references, wishes to make engagements in schools to teach the French, German and Italian languages. She desires to live with a private family where her instruction may be considered an equivalent. Address No. 406 West 23d-st.

AS TEACHERS.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, experienced and successful teachers, wish an engagement as teachers, or as Principal and Preceptress in some Seminary. The best references given. Address Box No. 3,679 New-York Post-office.

A NURSERY GOVERNESS.—WANTED, FOR a few hours in the morning, a nursery governess competent to instruct young children in the rudiments of English and music; a Protestant German preferred. Address Box No. 146 New-York Post-office.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, experienced in teaching, desires to give instruction in the classics, mathematics, and higher English branches; City reference and the highest testimonials given. Address H. S., Box 490 New-York Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

AGENCY FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS,
MADE TO ORDER OR READY MADE.
The cheapest, finest and best fitting Shirts made in the City.
SUMMER UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS.
ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY.
HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARFS, TIES, STOCKS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, &c.
At the Shirt and Collar depot, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the 10c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, [illegible] Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold. [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible].

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail, FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. [illegible] Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST—ON AUG. 8, ABOUT 7½ o'clock in the morning, while going from the office of the Times to the World office—a black pocket-book, with elastic strap around it, containing $55 in bills, two $20 City bills, the rest in $5 and $10 U. S. Treasury notes. The above reward will be paid by leaving it at the World office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and by stationers generally. JESSE A. [illegible]

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 83 East 24th-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For filling sunken lots on block bounded by Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and for flagging in Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on north side of Fortieth street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues; on west side of Seventh-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; on both sides of Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 9, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Receiving basins and culverts in Chambers-street and James-slip; sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to and through Third-avenue to Harlem River; receiving basin at northeast corner Suffolk and Houston streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Chambers-street, between Pearl and Cherry streets; on north side of South-street, between Roosevelt and Oliver-street; on both sides of Water and Cherry streets, between Roosevelt and Oliver streets; on both sides of James-slip, between South and Oak streets; both sides of Roosevelt-street, between Cherry and Madison streets; both sides of Oak-street, between Chestnut and James streets; both sides of Hervey, between Chestnut and Roosevelt streets; north side of Batavia-street, between Chambers and James streets; north side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on south side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on both sides of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets; on both sides of Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets; east side of Suffolk-street, between Stanton and Houston streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 1, 1862.

Office of the Croton Aqueduct Department, August 6, 1862.

NEW GRAND RESERVOIR.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Croton water will be introduced into the New Grand Reservoir on TUESDAY, August 12, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

The public are respectfully invited to witness the consummation of this great work, without further notice.

THOMAS STEPHENS, THOMAS B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman, a situation as cook, immediately, in a good family; understands French and American cooking thoroughly, and is a good baker; would assist with the washing, if required. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery, in the basement.

AS COOK, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young English woman, a situation as good plain cook, or chambermaid and waitress; is a good washer and ironer; the country preferred. Call, or address AMELIA DOWNING, No. 150 West 17th-st., rear.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a steady man, a situation as gardener and coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; would be willing to take charge of a small place. Address T. M. F., Box No. 200 Times Office.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business. Apply at WILLIAM KERR & CO.'S, Nos. 23 and 25 East 12th-st.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener by a married man without family, who has a most thorough practical knowledge of all the departments of the business. Address JOHN M., care of J. M. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st., New-York. None need apply except those who have or intend to erect greenhouses or graperies.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE person, born and brought up in this City, who has seen better days, (who is now in very destitute circumstances,) having a family to support; has held responsible situations of trust—a situation as military secretary, salesman in drug store, entry clerk, light porter, or janitor in some public school or hospital; is capable of fulfilling the duties of any of the above places, is strictly temperate, honest, active and industrious; would be grateful for any other employment that would be pleased to give him; is not afraid to work; can give undoubted references. Note addressed to J. M., No. 135 West 10th-st., up stairs, will be attended to.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, AN ENTRY CLERK IN a wholesale dry goods store. Address, with references, &c., Box No. 2,698 Post-office, New-York.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN, who thoroughly understands his business; can have a good place. Call at Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank, between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 800 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 16 Nassau-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 123 BOWERY, TO CARPET, tobacco or furniture dealers, with a good, dry, light basement and vault; the front will be altered to suit a tenant. Will be let or leased on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

HALF-WAY HOUSE, KISKATOWN, SITUATED half-way between Catskill and the Mountain House, is now open for the reception of guests. Board $5 per week. Reference, M. LIENAU, No. 2 Jones-lane. DANIEL BLOOM, Proprietor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE—FIRST-RATE LOCATION, either in New-York or Brooklyn, wanted by a lady of small family (no children,) who will board the occupants. Those desirous of securing a good table, and relieving themselves of care without increasing their expenses, may address, for one week, S. B. B., Station B.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—ANY PARTY HAVING a furnished house, pleasantly located in Brooklyn, can hear of a good tenant by addressing GEORGE WILLIS, Brooklyn Post-office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OF SEVENTY ACRES—Or would exchange for a farm on Long Island of 70 acres. The location is very superior, being situated between Bath House and Fort Hamilton, along shore; land fertile; for a farmer or a gentleman requiring a country seat, there is no better opportunity offered in the country. The farm is in a very high state of cultivation, has a water-front of 400 or 500 feet; buildings, &c., in a perfect state. Apply to H. B. BENNETT, on the premises.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF choice lands, in four tracts, near Kalamazoo, Mich. For terms, etc., address Box No. 3?6, Louisville, Ky.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 300 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 562 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times for 28 cents, (coin;) five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN, Box No. 220, Boston, Mass.

PROPOSALS.

COFFEE FOR THE NAVY.

Navy Agent's Office, New-York, Aug. 5, 1862.

Proposals sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for Coffee," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for furnishing and delivering, on receiving ten days' notice, at the United States Navy-yard at Brooklyn, all the coffee which may be required for the use of the navy during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

The coffee to be equal to the best Java, according to the sample at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and be delivered there without extra charge.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1862, for the construction of the following works, viz.:

Sewer in Grand-street, from No. 445 to Sheriff-street; trap-block pavement of Elm-street, between Duane and Reade streets, and crosswalks in Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, THOS. B. TAPPAN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
Office of the Croton Aqueduct Board, August 1, 1862.

Office of the Street Commissioner, No. 36 Park-row, Times Buildings, New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the titles of the work and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12½ o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, August 12, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

For fencing lots in the following places, viz.:

Southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers streets, numbers four hundred and fourteen, four hundred and sixteen and four hundred and eighteen.

Blocks bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, and Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets.

Northeast corner of Forty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

Block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets and the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

North side of Fortieth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

North side of Thirty-sixth-street, between the Second-avenue and St. Gabriel's Church.

South side of Thirtieth-street, one hundred feet from the southerly corner of Second-avenue.

South side of Forty-second-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue, where not already done.

North side of Fifty-eighth-street, south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from the Seventh-avenue to the buildings on the said street west of the Seventh-avenue; on the Seventh-avenue west side, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

For setting curb and gutter in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same; and for fencing and flagging in front of vacant lots on the west side of the Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.

Dated Street Department, New-York, Aug. 1, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

Office of Clerk of Board of Supervisors, No. 7 City Hall, Aug. 1, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until August 12, 1862, at 12 M., For 150 to 200 tons of the best Anthracite Coal, for the use of the Courts and offices of the County, the ton to be calculated at 2,240 pounds.

Also, proposals for 50 cords of Kindling Wood, pine, cut and split for use.

The said coal and wood to be delivered at such times and places as the Committee may designate.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.

JAMES DAVIS, WILLIAM M. TWEED, SHERIDAN SHOOK, SMITH ELY, Jr., ORISON BLUNT, WILLIAM C. CONNER, ELIJAH F. PURDY, Committee.

Office of Washington Aqueduct, Aug. 6, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 18th day of August, 1862, for furnishing the bricks, cement and sand, required for the completion of the Washington Aqueduct.

There will be required about 400,000 bricks, 5,000 barrels of Cement, 30,000 bushels of sand—but these quantities will be increased or diminished, as may be found necessary.

Five hundred barrels of cement are needed which will get very quickly, and entirely to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

Forms for proposals may be obtained at this office. They will be indorsed, "Proposals for Brick," "for Cement," or "for Sand," as the case may be, and directed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."

WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer.

Deputy Quartermaster-General's Office, Philadelphia, 7th August, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY next, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for five hundred (500) army wagons, the whole to be completed and delivered in Philadelphia, subject to inspection, on or before the first of September next. Proposals will be received for any portion of the above number, and security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Army Wagons," and addressed to
(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

Department of the Interior, Washington, July 25, 1862.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir," and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."

WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

Office of Washington Aqueduct, Aug. 6, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL the 20th day of August, 1862, for the completion of the auxiliary pipe vault of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications can be obtained at this office.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Pipe Vault," and addressed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."

WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer.

Custom-house, New-York, Aug. 5, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until the 23d instant, for supplying ship-chandlery for the revenue cutters and boats on this station, for the remainder of the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1863. Lists of the articles required will be furnished, on application at this office.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE,
TWO VALUABLE FLOATING DOCKS FOR RAISING AND REPAIRING VESSELS.

And leasehold premises, admirably situated for a ship-yard, situated between Harsimus and South 7th sts., Jersey City. The large dock is 150 feet long—65 feet wide inside. It has a capacity of 1,500 tons, and 12 feet draft of water.

The small dock is 90 feet long—40 feet wide inside—has a capacity of 300 tons, and 8 feet draft of water.

The leasehold property, suitable for a ship-yard, is 150 feet wide by 400 feet deep, with a valuable pier and water front on the Hudson River.

On this property there is a building, including loft, office and stable, a blacksmith-shop and tool-shop.

The lease runs for ten years from the 1st day of November, 1859, at an annual rent of $3,000 for the first five years, and $3,500 for the last five years.

BENJAMIN G. CLARKE, Receiver, At Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE Phoenix Sugar Refinery, of Brooklyn; is in complete working order. For particulars, inquire of FRANCIS SKIDDY, No. 1?1 Wall-st.

$10,000 TO $20,000.—A WELL-ESTABLISHED hardware house, doing good business, in Chicago, wants a practical man, with capital, as partner. Address M. S., Box No. 3,??? Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

BUILDING PLOTS AND COTTAGES AT BERGEN.—Several cottage houses on Bergen Heights, opposite New-York, by stage or horse cars; splendid views of New-York and vicinity, with 4 to 100 lots each, for sale; price $1,800 to $15,000. Also, building plots, from 4 to 50 city lots each; price $200 and upwards. Apply at No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—$6,500.—For sale, cheap, an excellent house, of twelve rooms, cellar and attic, large barn, corn-house, seven acres fine grafted fruit, permanent streets, good well and cistern, fine view of mountains, half mile from station, and one hour from New-York. Apply at the Congress Sugar Refinery, No. 345 Washington-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 60 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—A VALUABLE property, consisting of a dwelling-house and store, and dwelling over the store, in the central part of the village, three minutes' walk from the Long Island Railroad depot. Apply to S. SPRAGUE, No. 162 East 53d-st., or G. PRINCE, on the premises.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND NEATLY FURNISHED room on second floor, with or without board; closets, gas and bath. Apply at No. 65 Lexington-av.

A WIDOW LADY, WITHOUT FAMILY, would like one or two respectable ladies to board, or a gentleman and his wife. Apply at No. 6 Prince-st, near the Bowery. Terms moderate.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED; IGNORANCE EXPOSED; FALLACIES UNMASKED.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease.—Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Insanity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nightly, with the urine or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary Diseases and their consequences, the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their frauds and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of C. F. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or, the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review*, &c.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full statement of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure to all. [illegible] Dr. POWERS' [illegible] be tested upon any the most [illegible] and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $1 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 16 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 21 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 3 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy tone by the use of Triesmar No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it explains everything. Published by Dr. BARROW, No 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., *New-York*, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., *Brooklyn*.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON's great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Ruptures, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

MADAME WOODS, DOCTRESS, IS CONSULTED by ladies with confidence; also, by letter. She has long treated female complaints. Monthly pills. No. 258 Grand-st., near Chrystie.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 12 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY. Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R. and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murray-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & DAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 237 6th-av., and J. T. S. Smith, 484 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by fine trees, and the grounds extend to and command a fine view of the river. Apply to Mrs. ISAAC L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COLVER & HUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent-right litigation, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For [illegible]

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 8 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 3 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 8, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 3:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M. and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon trains will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class cabins on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Raintown(?), on the main line, will take the 3:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 9:15 A. M., for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:?? and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:?? and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catharine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M. 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 6:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M. 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M.; and 1:35 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES. GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE, Bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 28 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—New-York, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Knickerbocker Stage Company, will be held at the Office, 8th-av. and 33d-st., (also for Inspectors of Election in 1863,) *on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 13, 1862. The poll will be open from 5 to 6 P. M.* GEORGE C. PETERS, Secretary.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted. URWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE OSWEGO & SYRACUSE R. R. CO. EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid on the 20th day of August instant. Stockholders residing in New-York City will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others, at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Oswego, Aug. 5, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company held August 8, 1862, a Dividend of Three per cent. was declared on common stock, payable on and after the 15th inst., at the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 1?? Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 15th. A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

St. Nicholas Bank, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York, July 19, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

United States Trust Co. of New-York, No. 48 Wall, corner William-st., Aug. 7, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. payable to stockholders or their representatives on the 8th August inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

Clinton Fire Insurance Company, New-York, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

St. Mark's Fire Ins Co., Office No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 5, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable on demand. WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

Oriental Bank, New-York, Aug. 2, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Office of the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Co., New-York, July 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 28th inst. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Pine-st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 260 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1. Extracting, 25 cts.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE, Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind. No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 80
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112
Second Cabin Passage 60

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA. Through in advance of the mail. **GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO. NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.**

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. Howes, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to take passengers by this line to San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not got up for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON, Commander. Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown,	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 2.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 12.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

First Cabin, from ......$110 to $135
Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $?0.
Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First or Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.
Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $?0.
Steerage, with superior accommodations, $35.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight and passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER......SATURDAY, Aug. 16.
CITY OF BALTIMORE......SATURDAY, Aug. 23.
KANGAROO......SATURDAY, Aug. 30.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, 15, 17 and 21 Guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, £8 8s. From Queenstown, £6 6s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer BOHEMIAN, Capt. BALLANTINE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Aug. 16. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $85 and $70; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $160 25 and $130; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *Hansa*, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., FOR BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates: For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40. For Freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AUSTRALASIAN, T. Cook, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 13th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the AUSTRALASIAN, from 8 till 9 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The SCOTIA will sail on the 27th of August. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—ADDRESS or apply to H. W. COLVER, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—"DAILY LINE."—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39 N. R. E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON. The Nausheon leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½; Spring-st. at [illegible]; Dey-st. at [illegible]; Morris-st., Pier 4, at 10, 1 and 4. Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer NIAGARA, Capt. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 23 East River, (James-slip,) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 5 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR NEWARK.—STEAMBOAT THOMAS P. WAY leaves pier foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., Sunday and every day.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

NOTICE.—THE OWNER OF A SILVER TEA-SET and some other silver articles, left at my store over three years ago, to be restored, is requested to call, prove property, and pay charges, or the silver will be sold to pay expenses incurred. S. P. SQUIRE, No. 182 Bowery.
New-York, Aug. 4, 1862.

SHINPLASTERS—EXCHANGE TICKETS—A large assortment of specimens at the lithographic establishment of FRED. MAYER & CO., No. 96 Fulton-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
WONDERFUL COMBINATION OF NOVELTIES.
THE WORLD NEVER SAW THE LIKE!
GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT.
GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT.
GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT.
GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT.
TRIAL OF SKILL FOR $1,000.
TRIAL OF SKILL FOR $1,000.
TRIAL OF SKILL FOR $1,000.
TRIAL OF SKILL FOR $1,000.
HEENAN AND SAYERS NOWHERE!

Charles S. Stratton, of Bridgeport, Conn., known as
GEN. TOM THUMB!
GEN. TOM THUMB!
GEN. TOM THUMB!

Has a world-wide fame! He has traveled over nearly all the globe, and has been petted by Kings, Queens, Emperors, and Potentates of the entire civilized world. He has exhibited before ELEVEN MILLIONS OF ADMIRERS, AND KISSED TWO MILLIONS OF LADIES!

TOM THUMB is an accomplished actor, "knows all the ropes," and is universally acknowledged a most charming and delightful man in miniature.

George Washington Nutt, of Manchester, N. H., known as
COMMODORE NUTT.
COMMODORE NUTT.
COMMODORE NUTT.

has recently been "cracked" at an expense of $30,000. The Nutt [illegible] rich. The little Commodore claims to be the smallest man living. He, like Tom Thumb, is witty, pert and charmingly interesting; the pet of the ladies and children and the admiration of all. He has already kissed his half million of ladies, and has the ambition for a few millions more. Such a pair of charming and delightful wonders

THE WORLD NEVER SAW TOGETHER!

These miniature heroes feel a natural jealousy of each other, and each believes himself to be "the greatest wonder of the world."

After months of tedious diplomacy, Mr. Barnum has, with the greatest difficulty, prevailed upon these GREAT LITTLE MEN, this pair of miniature actors and performers, to meet in NOBLE, FRIENDLY STRIFE, and publicly exhibit together in a

GRAND TRIAL OF MERIT AND SKILL!

Besides paying this brace of pigmy rivals princely salaries, Mr. Barnum has agreed to give a
PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!
PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!
PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!
PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!
to the Lilliputian hero who shall prove to be the most talented and attractive.

Judges have been selected and sworn with particular reference to the MICROSCOPIC CONTESTANTS.

The Judges are to be governed not only by their own judgment, but are also to be guided by the public APPLAUSE awarded to each of these rival dwarfs. The engagement commences MONDAY, Aug. 11, and in order that the public may have a good opportunity to witness the most

EXTRAORDINARY EXHIBITION OF THE AGE, they will be seen at all hours, EVERY DAY AND EVENING, for two weeks, and will give public performances Morning, Afternoon and Evening, at 11, 3 and 7½ o'clock. These performances will include everything in the power of these wonderful little actors to produce. When not performing, they will be seen promenading about the Museum.

GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT.
GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT.
GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT.
GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT.

will each appear in songs, dances, Grecian Statues, &c., besides which the little General will appear in the splendid Court Dress worn before the Kings and Queens of Europe; also as Napoleon Bonaparte, Frederick the Great, a Yankee Sailor, Villikins, Mary Anne, the Highland Costume, &c. The magnificent Presents, Jewels, &c., given to Gen. Tom Thumb by the Crowned Heads of Europe will be on exhibition at all hours.

COMMODORE NUTT.
COMMODORE NUTT.
COMMODORE NUTT.

will appear in Military costume, also as a Sailor, [illegible], a Young Lady in search of a husband, [illegible], &c. He will exhibit his skill as a drummer, go through the military drill, and [illegible]; also, in songs, dances, &c.

THE RIVAL MINIATURE EQUIPAGES, consisting of four of the smallest ponies in the world and two of the smallest coaches, with little coachmen and footmen in livery, will promenade the streets and be seen near the Museum at 10½, 2 and 6 o'clock, daily. The Commodore's carriage represents an enlarged English walnut, in all its proportions. Each of these wonders of Lilliput rides in his little carriage to and from his hotel.

GEN. TOM THUMB will be introduced to his visitors, and will be exhibited by MR. P. T. BARNUM IN PERSON.

A SPLENDID FARCE COMPANY has also been engaged to give a succession of SIDE-SPLITTING FARCES every AFTERNOON and EVENING, making a COMBINATION OF ATTRACTION UNEQUALED. Yet with all this and the Million of other Curiosities from all parts of the World, the price of admission remains at ONLY 25 CTS. CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS, 15 CENTS.

WALLACK'S. Doors open at 7½; begins at 8. CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE NEW BURLESQUE, EILY O'CONNOR.
Mr. W. J. FLORENCE ......as......The Colleen Bawn.
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE ......as......Myles-na-Coppaleen.
GREAT FEAT ON THE FLYING TRAPEZE.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 11,
The new burlesque, EILY O'CONNOR.
And the beautiful comedietta, ORANGE BLOSSOMS.
Commencing with the latter.
The entire Wallack Company appearing.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY. No. 514. Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.
HENRY WOOD ......Sole Proprietor and Manager.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
Enthusiastic plaudits from crowded and fashionable audiences, nightly greet the inimitable entertainments given by The World Renowned WOOD'S MINSTRELS, The Model Troupe of the Profession. MONDAY, Aug. 11, and every evening during the week. Eph. Horn, Charley Fox, Frank Brower, Cool White, Abecco, Percey, Lewis, and the entire troupe in new acts. The Julien Burlesque, Tobacco Jake, Master and Pupils, Othello, Traitor's Fate, The Union Army, &c. Doors open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS. No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. The coolest house and best entertainment in the City. NEW FARCES AND INCREASED ATTRACTIONS. GEORGE CHRISTY and all his company appear nightly. MONDAY, Aug. 11, and every evening during the week, the laughable farce of DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM.
George Christy ......as......Dulcimer Swipes.
The celebrated quartette; R. Sands, the great clog-dancer. Matinee every SATURDAY, commencing at 2. Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 8; Admission 25 cents.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY. This superb collection of Paintings is again open for exhibition at the old Gallery, No. 548 Broadway. This is the finest Gallery of Paintings in the country. The pictures are all for sale. For any information, in regard to price, terms, &c., address JAS. W. WARD, Secretary Inst. Art, No. 548 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Warerooms, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, F. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS.—7 octave rosewood uprights, $250. Elegant rosewood squares, at $???, $150, $175. Melodeons at $35, $40, $60, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 9th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, Opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

NOTICE—TO ALL WHO ARE ENTITLED TO pensions under the new law, namely: all such as are disabled while in the service; widows of those having died or been killed; orphan children under 16 years; mothers who are dependent; and orphan sisters under 16 years, may procure it by calling or addressing us. [illegible] SOMES & BROWN, No. 2 Park-place, N. Y., and No. 476 7th-st., Washington, D. C.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address J. F. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

ALL WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES of deceased officers and soldiers, may apply for their pay, $100 bounty and pensions through NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, at their Law and Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway.

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TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

THE BEST WATER WHEEL KNOWN.—Inquire of D. TALLCOT, Agent, No. 482 Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS.

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $1 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

RETALIATORY MEASURES.

The Retaliatory Measures of the Rebel Government.

COMMENTS OF THE CONFEDERATE PRESS.

Reparation Demanded for the "Outrages" Committed by Gen. Butler.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE REBEL PRESS ON RETALIATION.

The Richmond Enquirer publishes the documents threatening retaliation in return for the action taken by Gen. Pope, which we laid before our readers yesterday, and comments as follows:

It appears from the above, that the orders from the War Department in Washington, and of Gen. Pope and his outlaws Scammon, received of our Government that immediate attention which was due to proceedings so heinous and so broad in their application. Nothing which has occurred in the practical conduct of the war has more deeply affected and aroused the indignation and resentment of our people, than the outrages which is the object of the order from our War Department to redress.

The promptness and the thoroughness with which the case has been met by our excellent President will be hailed by our people as another proof of the vigilance and fidelity with which he watches over their rights and dignity.

The subject was one which demanded a careful consideration under the lights of wisdom and the promptings of outrage. It is very easy to cry out in favor of raising the black flag; but those who really desire it are very inconsiderate. War is terrible enough at best; and it especially does not become a people who are fighting to the last extremity for honor, liberty, and independence, which was scorned and outraged by the nations, to add to its horrors. President Davis, therefore, expresses a very proper and sincere regret at being forced to take cognizance of conduct on the part of the enemy so utterly opposed to the dictates of humanity and to the rules of civilized war, as to demand the severest treatment. Nothing was left, however, but to deter our fellow-citizens, the old men and the infirm, the matron and the maid, and have them exposed to all the atrocities of a plundering and incensing soldiery, licensed, and encouraged, nerved to plunder and murder under the pushing motive of their chief, and to be regarded in the light of retaliation. The discharge of this painful and stern duty the President does not shrink. The people will sustain, nay, even applaud it; for there was no alternative but ignominy and pain. The civilized world will justify it as absolutely forced upon us, and will isolate the blame upon our atrocious enemies, to whom it exclusively belongs. The consequences of this step we are yet to see.

We want it will bring the enemies at Washington to their senses, and that may will henceforth respect other rights, within the conventional bounds. If, however, the rebel should be observed—if, instead of redress, they should respond by new outrages—it is easy to see that quickly the rules of war will all be laid aside, and extermination the alternative. Instead of the mild and generous treatment which we have hitherto extended to our foes, we will be compelled to treat them as we treat the Indian, and with the same fate as my and as all terms, reserved in no event to submit, but to wage the war till conquered peace shall crown our independence, and satisfaction for complete and eternal separation.

Let our people and our soldiery prepare themselves for the new order of things, and for whatever may follow. The issues of war may increase upon us, but they will increase upon our foes in still greater degree. Our soldiers, who may soon confront the hosts of Pope in battle, are, many of them, the husbands, the sons, the brothers of the gentle sexes, the feeble parents, and the tender sisters, who now groan under Pope's infamous oppression. Need a man in our ranks hesitate when these will fight when fighting for the rescue? We imagine it hardly needed authority from the War Department to consider Pope as forfeit if he should be met by one of them! Nay, their sympathizing comrades from other sections and other States would have shared their vengeance to the full, and assisted gladly in the righteous retribution.

It will be seen that, for the present, the President has withdrawn the protection due to prisoners of war only from those who voluntarily share in Pope's enormities. The private soldier is bound by his enlistment. The commissioned officer may resign if he hates his work; by retaining his charge, he becomes a party to the wickedness, and justly forfeits all claim to consideration.

We take the occasion to say that the President is also demanding redress for the outrages of the enemy in other quarters. Government (although captious critics seem not to understand it) has to act with dignity and with certainty as to facts. To obtain these facts sometimes occasions what seems to be delay; but the people may rest in full confidence that whatever is proper to be done will be attended to by our Government with all the dispatch consistent with the nature of the duty. *We have authority for saying that communications were sent to the London Government, some weeks since, respecting the execution of Mumford at New-Orleans, and other outrages committed by the Yankee Generals; but no reply has yet been received. Another demand has recently been made in regard to them, and the additional atrocities perpetrated by the Lincoln officials in different parts of the Confederate States. A short time has been given to the Federal authorities within which to reply before orders will be issued for the execution of the measures necessary for the repression of these outrages also.*"

In a subsequent issue, the Enquirer says:

"Whether Lincoln will retreat from the policy lately entered upon, we can hardly venture an opinion. It is too plain, from the late Northern papers which have reached us, that his proclamation of rapine, murder, and devastation is but in harmony with the leaders of the war spirit at the North, and with the ravings of the mob. To the most violent, of the most rabid class, Lincoln seems to have totally surrendered himself. Whether, heretofore, he simply affected conservatism in order to attach to his standard the less inclined among his own people, which added by the passions of war, he should guide them little by little into the Abolition camp, or whether in despair of success he has abandoned himself to to most desperate expedients, and in the paroxysms of inveterate rage—it matters not now. He promises to conduct the war after a fashion that shall please the most malignant fanatic reckoned among our foes. The profits has been greeted by the applause of the mob throughout the North. Lincoln is redeeming it. He has issued his proclamation giving the confiscation law full and immediate force; he has his blood-hounds consider themselves freebooters, and war upon all who do not switch him to dust at their bidding. They make war upon our armies by turned into a war upon infants, and females, and invalids! To the utmost extent in his power he labors to unsettle our society, and to involve us in servile war.

All this the North applauds. Will Lincoln recede? Can he? For the sake of humanity we hope he can and will. In like manner, it will be remembered, when Lincoln's Government called our privateersmen pirates, the epithet was reechoed throughout the North, and the determination to hang them was decided and applauded. But, when we showed them they Cannon and Wilcox and others would hang at the other end of the same rope, there was a sober second thought. And how much better this was than if victims and hostages had suffered! We hope for a similar deliberance now—but if not, we shall present to the world an example of moderation under enormous provocation, and of a stern and terrible redress when moderation will not avail. We will show Lincoln that it has failed of his wicked attempt when employing the means of civilized war, he shall be doubly unsuccessful and doubly punished when taking counsel of the fiends of the bottomless pit."

The Examiner says:

"The order of Pope, commanding the arrest of all citizens who refuse to take the oath of allegiance, is a part of the policy of plunder which the North has now ostensibly inaugurated and proclaimed. They know that not one in a hundred of the Southern people will accept the oath, and their object in exacting it is to force the inhabitants of invaded districts to signify to them that the field may be left open to plunder. Indeed, the policy of outrage and brutality which they have put in practice everywhere is designed more to forward their schemes of plunder than to forward any other purpose. The Yankee is not by nature a tyrant and oppressor; but he is the most avaricious being in the human shape. Particularly, his nation have become a nation of knavs and swindlers, for riches he will murder, steal, and commit every crime; and, of course, it has seemed to us, for the sake of plundering a great community of weak people like those of the South, the Yankee race will scarcely separate from the tenets of the Declaration of Independence, and cut Heroic even the Americans in the retention sign of the deception that impose upon the victims of their rapacity."

AFFAIRS ON JAMES RIVER.

THE MERRIMAC INTELLIGENCE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 4.

We have received but little additional intelligence relating to the artillery engagement at Coggin's Point, on Thursday night. It is, however, confidently asserted that the enemy's fleet suffered considerable damage. A report reached us from Northampton, last evening, that the Federals had landed on Jones's on the south side of the river, near Cogg's Point, probably with a view to prevent any further demonstration against their fleet from that quarter.

Heavy and rapid artillery firing down the river was distinctly heard in the city yesterday afternoon, continuing till 5 o'clock. The cause of this firing, and the point at which it occurred, were not ascertained.

THE GUNBOATS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 4.

It is reported that the enemy now have but one effective iron-clad vessel in James River, and that is the Monitor. The Galena is said to be kept in sight for appearances only, she having been rendered useless for service in the fight at Drewry's Bluff.

She has not fired a gun since. The Sangamon and Stevens Battery are both undergoing repair in the Navy Yard.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 4.

During Saturday and yesterday the firing of cannon was almost constantly heard in the direction of City Point. Between 11 and 12 o'clock Saturday morning, and Saturday and yesterday evening, rocket signals were observed in the vicinity of Jones's Neck. Some of our citizens have positively asserted that they heard heavy firing on Saturday night, but we cannot learn that any such sound was heard here Saturday night. At short intervals since the midnight descent of Gen. Pleasanton, we have been shelling the southern shore, feeling rebel batteries. We presume the firing heard yesterday is to be explained in the same way. This is a bloodless waste of ammunition, which we hope to see restrip.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 5.

The Express states that one of the large Yankee gunboats had got aground in the mouth of the Appomattox, near City Point, and, after floundering about in every conceivable manner to get off, had quietly resigned herself to her fate. Our authorities desiring, if possible, to make the number of these piratical cruisers one less, immediately made such disposition of some of our heavy field pieces as would enable them to destroy the obnoxious craft. From 6½ o'clock until dark heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of City Point, and we hope that our efforts have been crowned with success.

THE LINES BELOW RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 5.

Lieut.-Col. Z. S. Magruder, commanding the Tenth Regiment of Virginia Cavalry, now on picket near White Oak Swamp, having learned on Sunday that the enemy was occupying Forge's Bridge, sent forwards that point a small scouting party, under command of Lieut. Tennyson, of Richmond. The Lieutenant succeeded as far as the bridge, bringing back with him two prisoners. The Yankees had left the bridge on Friday last. The pickets also captured one prisoner the same day. They were all brought to Richmond yesterday, and handed over to Gen. Winder.

THE ENEMY ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 5.

The Petersburgh Express says it is reported that the enemy landed in large force Saturday night, on the south side of James River, at our extreme disembarking at Maycock's and the other, at a point a few miles below. Maycock's is about seven miles below City Point. The forces of the enemy comprise infantry, artillery and cavalry, and are variously estimated at between 6,000 and 10,000.

The citizens of Prince George are leaving the county in large numbers, and all yesterday afternoon wagons and other vehicles, heavily loaded, were arriving in Petersburgh.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 5.

Friday evening last, the Yankees infesting the waters of James River landed at Maycocks, the elegant residence of Mrs. Dr. Wm. Cole, and set fire to the dwelling and all the outhouses, which were completely destroyed. Mrs. Cole and her children were absent at the house of a neighbor, but her comfortable home, and all the furniture it contained, has fallen a prey to Yankee malice and malignity. The dwelling at Maycocks was one of the finest and most specimens of cottage architecture on James River, nearly new, and cost some $15,000.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

TUPELO, Saturday, Aug. 2.

The enemy in our front are repairing roads and bridges and extending their picket. It is believed that they intend a demonstration. Information has been received that Corinth has been reinforced, and is advancing on HINDMAN, who has a large force.

MOBILE, Friday, Aug. 1.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Jackson, July 31, says: Pensacola report that Gen. VILLEPIGUE advanced and occupied Lagrange, Tenn., but subsequently returned to Abberville. The Yankees were advancing on Holly Springs, and were expected to occupy that place to-day. Gen. RUSSELL addressed a stringent remonstrance to BUTLER, relative to two Partisan Rangers, who, it was said, BUTLER had threatened to hang. Gen. RUSSELL threatened retaliation. BUTLER replied that one had been paroled, and that the other would be.

MOBILE, Saturday, Aug. 2.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Knoxville, 31st ult., says: "MORGAN's official report states that he took twenty towns, captured 1,200 prisoners, and destroyed property valued at $2,000,000. Among the spoils taken from the enemy are 20,000 stand of arms, and numbers of mules and horses. Col. GREGSON Sr. LEON GREENFIELD, of the British army, distinguished himself, charging in front on several occasions. He was slightly wounded."

REPORTS FROM THE NORTH.

LYNCHBURGH, Monday, Aug. 4.

The following special dispatch was received by the Republican this morning from Charlottesville, dated the 4th: "The *National Intelligencer* and Baltimore *Sun* of late dates, have been received in Staunton. They announce the restoration of SEWARD, and state that the Governors of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Connecticut, refuse to send more men into the field.

The *National Intelligencer* accuses SEWARD of having been engaged for the last sixty days, through England, to bring about an armistice. VALLANDIGHAM is stumping Ohio against the war and the Administration, addressing immense audiences with great favor and applause.

FROM NASSAU.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Aug. 2.

News from Nassau to July 30 has been received. The steamships *Rose* and *Herald* had arrived at Nassau from the Confederate coast. The *Herald* was attacked off Nassau by a Yankee war-steamer, which fired a whole broadside into her, but the aim of the Yankees being too high, the *Herald* escaped into port with only one shot through her hull.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

RALEIGH, Sunday, Aug. 3.

The following returns are in by this evening's train from three different sources: Second Regiment North Carolina troops—Johnson, 173; Vance, 47. Third—Johnson, 324; Vance, 60. Fourth—Johnson, 60; Vance, 196. Fifth—Johnson, 115; Vance, 3. Twelfth—Johnson, 140; Vance, 22. Thirteenth—Johnson, 114; Vance, 24. Fourteenth—Johnson, 42; Vance, 300. Twentieth—Johnson, 198; Vance, 102. Thirtieth—Johnson, 211; Vance, 54.

REBEL REPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Charleston Courier, July 21.

Through a trustworthy source, we have news from New-Orleans as late as Monday last.

A few days ago there was great fear of an uprising of the people. Double sentries were put on duty, and some of the heaviest of the war vessels were moored in front of the city. The purpose was to destroy it, if the movement should be made. It was this fear that prompted the order of the Provost-Marshal, declaring that three persons found together on the streets were equivalent to a plot, and several citizens were arrested and fined for violating it. On the 19th last, the fear of the rise was so great that signal guns from St. Patrick's Cathedral were used nearly all day. The same day a lady was arrested for displaying a Confederate banner in honor of the victory in Virginia, and the movement among the citizens was so marked and defiant that the Provost-Marshal exhibited considerable apprehension of the result.

Gen. VAN DORN is rebuilding the Manchac bridge, about 30 miles from New-Orleans, and the Confederate pickets had driven in those of the enemy at Kenner, which is distant only 12 miles.

Some two weeks ago there was a battle between some Texas guerrillas, near Opelousas, and a portion of BUTLER's forces. How it resulted is not exactly known, but cars returned to New-Orleans laden with wounded Yankee soldiers. BUTLER sent reinforcements, and a portion of them had come back, making their way through swamps, and getting to their quarters in a very forlorn condition.

Communication with the city, it was supposed, would be entirely cut off. Sailing vessels accustomed to run to Madisonville, on the opposite side of the Lake, are all retained there, and on the 14th last, several persons were arrested for running this blockade and imprisoned.

Trade was as dull as before. On Tuesday there were no clearances, and only two arrivals of small coasters. Several vessels in the employment of the Lincoln Government had come to from sea.

There is a great deal of sickness among the Yankees; but they conceal this by burying their dead at night, unless in the case of conspicuous officers.

"ON TO PHILADELPHIA."

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 16th, in article for a movement toward the North:

"Cannot JACKSON, or HILL, or LONGSTREET advance on Philadelphia, and draw McCLELLAN away to the defence of the North? Cannot BRAGG fall on MITCHEL, and crush BUELL in detail or instead? Can we not use time and opportunity to terminate this war by conquering a satisfactory peace? We have large, disciplined and tried armies. Shall we wait until the North raises three hundred thousand more men and drills them to fight? Or shall they be used effectively, while we are better footing of equality in numbers?"

A HYPOCRITE.

As to From the Charleston Mercury.

Among the Yankee army surgeons taken by our troops in the recent battles, and now in Richmond, is Dr. Owen Munson, hailing from Western New-York. He formerly resided in Augusta, Ga., where he practiced dentistry, and was known as an ardent Pro-Slavery man, a leader of religious meetings, and a praise-singing apostle of the church to which he was attached.

Gov. Morgan Returned.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Aug. 8.

Gov. MORGAN returned from Washington last evening. He had a free and full consultation with the military authorities there in regard to the contemplated draft. The outline, but not the precise form of the Order was determined upon before he left. The Order itself is expected to be received this evening. It will probably supersede, in some particulars, the State law, and will be drawn so as to most effectively expedite and equalize the draft.

The authorities at Washington are anxious to accomplish the draft with the least possible interference with the business and industry of the country. This determination is both patriotic and wise. The United States have, in no instance, hesitated in answering every call made upon them, and they will, hereafter, be as prompt as heretofore, in the discharge of their duty. If there has been, or if there shall be, delay and disorder in the prosecution of the war, the responsibility will not, be with the State—certainly not with the State of New-York.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

CONNECTICUT REGIMENTS.

THE STATE WILL FILL UP BOTH QUOTAS WITHOUT DRAFTING.

HARTFORD, Conn., Saturday, Aug. 9.

Connecticut has four regiments in the field, and will have three more this week, making her full quota of three years' men.

She can raise seven regiments of nine months men, if allowed to do so without drafting.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Friday, Aug. 8.

Michigan has nearly filled her quota under the first call for 300,000 men, and will furnish her quota under the last call without a resort to a draft, if a short extension of time is allowed. Eight regiments of infantry and one of cavalry in this State will be ready for the field as soon as the equipments are received.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 8.

The subscriptions for the bounty fund at noon to-day, reached $100,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Friday, Aug. 8.

A regiment of a thousand men has been recruited in Franklin County in two weeks.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 8.

To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

Our county has raised its quota of the call for volunteers. We have a surplus on hand and men still coming in. We want very much to fill our quota of the draft with volunteers and thus avoid the draft and furnish better men. Can we do it? Please answer. All our arrangements for recruiting and bounties wait on the answer, and the excitement is so intense so high, that it is unwise to check it. Do answer to-day.

A. H. REEDER.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 8.

To Hon. A. H. Reeder:

Your telegram to the President has been referred to this Department.

The General Government apportions the quota of militia force among the States, but has no regard to County or District. Whatever volunteer force above its ratable proportion shall be offered by a State, any time before a draft is actually made, would be accepted by the Department and credited upon the draft as a proportionate reduction. It would be right for the State to make a proper allowance to any County that exceeds its proportion; but it must be left to the Executive of the State to make such arrangements.

By order of the Secretary of War.

C. H. BUCKINGHAM, Brig.-Gen. and A. A. G.

ILLINOIS.

REGULATIONS FOR ENLISTMENTS.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF ILLINOIS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 6, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 62.—The Secretary of War having directed that, if any State shall not, by the 15th inst., furnish its quota of volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State will be made up by special draft from the militia. All persons holding letters of authority or recruiting orders from this Department are required to report all their recruits in camp or ready for marching orders, and a written report to this office of the names and residence of such recruits, by the 16th inst. No recruit whose name and residence is not reported will be accepted, except as hereinafter provided.

As the quota for this State has not yet been officially declared by the War Department, to guard against any possible deficiency, all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 years, and liable to military duty, who shall tender their services to the Government for three years, unless sooner discharged, will be accepted if sworn into the service before the 15th inst. To facilitate the enrollment of such volunteers, the Sheriff of each County in the State is hereby authorized to act as the agent of this Department.

The following form of oath is prescribed:

VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENT.

State of Illinois, Town of ——: I, ——, born in ——, in the State of ——, aged —— years, and by occupation a ——, do hereby acknowledge to have volunteered this —— day of ——, 18— to serve as a soldier in the army of the United States of America for the period of three years, unless sooner discharged by proper authority. I do also agree to accept such bounty, pay, rations and clothing as are or may be established by law for volunteers; and I, ——, do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against their enemies or opposers whomsoever; and that I will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles of war.

Sworn and subscribed to at ——, this —— day of ——, 18— before ——.

This oath may be administered by a civil magistrate or officer authorized by law to administer an oath.

Duplicate certificates of said oaths will be signed by the recruit, one copy of which should be immediately forwarded to the Sheriff of the county, and the other to the Department.

In case there shall be a surplus of volunteers thus enlisted, the right is reserved to designate who shall constitute such surplus, and to decline their services.

As soon as proper lists can be made, of which due notice will be given as soon as the period for voluntary enlistments terminates, the enrollment of the entire militia force of the State will be ordered.

The funds required to serve the Government for nine months, unless sooner discharged, will be drafted from the militia. Regiments so raised shall be assigned, and the residue will be divided into two classes, as prescribed by article two of the late militia law, and be organized and equipped as soon as practicable.

By order of His Excellency, Gov. YATES.

ALLEN C. FULLER, Adj't-General.

IRISH BRIGADE.

SPECIAL ORDER FROM GEN. MEAGHER.

HEAD RECRUITING OFFICE, IRISH BRIGADE, No. 398 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 1.—All officers and privates of the Irish Brigade at present in this City or neighborhood, are hereby ordered to report themselves at this office, on Monday, Aug. 11, at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely, and produce the necessary papers authorizing their absence from the Brigade.

Every officer and private failing to do so, will be reported instantly to the Police, and be published and dealt with summarily as deserters.

Those officers and privates who are confined to hospital or to their homes, by wounds or sickness, will, of course, be excused for not complying with this order.

Such officers and privates, however, must send to this office, on the day and by the hour specified, a certified statement of the fact which relieves them from the obligation of reporting in person. The undersigned is determined to adopt the promptest and most rigorous measures to have the absentees of the Brigade compelled to return to their duty, who do not at the time herein specified produce the most satisfactory explanation of their absence. By order of

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
Brigadier-General, commanding Irish Brigade.

HEAD RECRUITING OFFICE IRISH BRIGADE, No. 398 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 2. Col. ROBERT NUGENT, Commanding Sixty-sixth, First Regiment of the Irish Brigade, having obtained leave of absence for a few days, will take charge of the entire business of this office—will have full and absolute control of it—and he will be respected and obeyed accordingly. The undersigned returning this evening to his command.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
Brigadier-General Commanding the Irish Brigade.

HEAD RECRUITING OFFICE OF THE IRISH BRIGADE, No. 398 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 3.—Subsequent to the issue of the above order, No. 1, I have received information which determines me to depart promptly for the Army of the Potomac, by the Government steamer *Key West*, which leaves this port this (Sunday) afternoon, or Monday morning.

All officers and privates of the Irish Brigade, who are fitting to return to duty, are hereby required to be duly in attendance.

T. F. MEAGHER,
Brigadier-General Commanding Irish Brigade.

COL. GURNEY'S NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

The offices for enrolling for Col. GURNEY'S Regiment of Volunteers will be continued open to-day until 1 P. M. The extra bounty of ten dollars will be paid to all able-bodied men who shall enlist in addition to all other bounties of State and United States. The regimental headquarters are at No. 614 Broadway.

How to Enroll all who are Subject to Draft.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me, (through your valuable columns,) to suggest a way by which a very large majority of young men and boarders may have their names enrolled on the militia list? My plan is as follows: Let the State appoint two men as overseers, say Messrs. ROSE and WILSON; these gentlemen are without exception the most talented compilers in the City. Let them have a sufficient number of canvassers allowed them; let these canvassers visit every hotel, boarding-house, store, bank, insurance company, manufactory, and all other places of business, and the odds is a dozen to one that in less than one week the names of a very great majority of the enrollment contributed been and enrolled of New-York and Brooklyn will be enrolled on the lists.

OLD ONE.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1862.

Recruitment Difficulties and the Draft.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Aug. 6 inst., in answer to an inquiry, whether children of foreigners are liable to be drafted for military service under the late Government order? you say, "that a satisfactory reply is found in the *Courrier des États Unis*, of yesterday," which is given in these words, as contained in the two first propositions:

First—The foreigner who has not thrown off his nationality, is, of full right and without any possible dispute, exempt from any and every obligation to perform military duty, no matter how protracted his residence in the United States.

Second—The children of these foreigners, even if born within the United States, necessarily follow the condition of their parents, and cannot be compelled to assume the title and obligations of an American citizen, unless, upon attaining their majority, they shall, by acts of their own, have laid aside the nationality of their family.

Admit the first proposition to be true, that foreigners who have not thrown off their nationality by being naturalized, and thereby becoming citizens of this country, are exempt from all obligation to perform military duty at the call of either the State or National Government, still, are you quite sure that the second proposition is true, that the same exemption extends to children of such foreigners when born within this State or the United States, and that they cannot be compelled to assume the title and obligations of an American citizen? On this subject, under the present peculiar situation of the country, it is well to act upon the suggestion of DAVID CROCKETT: "Be first that you are right, then go ahead." If that reply is true, a great number of brave and athletic men are relieved from that liability, and from its correlative duty to aid and sustain the Government, when its existence is seriously endangered by foreign and domestic foes, and when, too, it is the country of their birth and which has given and is bound to afford them protection and support. On that subject, it is believed, the reply is incorrect, and that your indorsement of it has caused the influence of your paper to be wrongfully and badly exerted. It is clearly in violation of both the English and American rule. Justice BLACKSTONE observes (1 Blackstone's Com., 366) that "Children of aliens born in England are, generally speaking, natural born subjects, and are entitled to all the privileges of such." Judge STORY (2 Swift's Dig., 616,) "that by the common law, the children of private citizens born abroad are aliens." Chancellor KENT has remarked, (2 Kent's Comm., 1,) that "that is the rule of the common law, without any regard or reference to the political condition or allegiance of their parents, with the exception of Ambassadors." In the case of Lynch vs. Clark, (1 Sandf. Ch. R., 584, 590,) it was held, that a person born in New-York of alien parents, during their temporary sojourn there, and who returned when an infant with her parents to their native country, and always resided there afterwards, was a citizen of the United States by birth. The doctrine of the common law, as laid down by Blackstone, of the English common law, and was the law of the Colonies, and became the law of each and all the States when the Declaration of Independence was made, and continued so until the establishment of the Constitution of the United States, when the whole exclusive jurisdiction of the subject of citizenship passed to the United States, *and the same principle has been retained.*"

The question is now submitted, which is right on this subject, the opinion as given in the *Courrier des États Unis*, with the indorsement of the Editor of the New-York TIMES, or the judicial determination of this question in this State, sustained by the opinion of Justice BLACKSTONE, Judge STORY and Chancellor KENT?

In the acts of Congress, passed in 1802 and 1855, providing that children of persons who are citizens of the United States shall be considered as citizens thereof, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the same, extends to children of parents who are citizens of this country—not to children whose parents are aliens. The rights and liabilities of such children, whose parents are aliens, but who were born in this country, are governed by the rules of the common law as above stated. L.E.X.

The Draft and its Effect on Life Policies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is one feature connected with drafting, which, amid all the explanations daily given, has not been touched, as far as I know, by a single newspaper in America. It is one, too, of the most vital importance to thousands. Let me give a case known to me: A citizen has a wife, six children and his mother dependent upon him; he earns a sufficient salary to support all in moderate comfort, and pay his premium on his life-insurance policy, (which is for the benefit of his wife in case of his death). Now, although thoroughly loyal, he does not, for family reasons, volunteer, but when the draft comes, what if he should be among the called? His country demands him imperatively. He has no excuse—is neither too old nor too young, never was a fireman, or in the militia, and has not paid one dollar, for himself, to a doctor for ten years. His Government calls and must have him whether he is willing or not. He may console himself with the thought that his case will not be singular, that thousands of other families besides his own have and will suffer for the Union. But what becomes of his policy of insurance? Must he pay the war premium? Here is a man taken possession of by the Government—all control over himself is taken away, legally, too. He may be sent to Ship Island, New-Orleans, or in fact anywhere below the prescribed limits of the Insurance Company. He cannot help himself. Now, if he does not pay the extra premium demanded, or cannot pay, which is the same thing, will his policy be forfeited by reason of his violating this rule of territorial limit? Or suppose him to be taken to Gen. McClellan's or Pope's army, which are both, I believe, "within the limits," brought into action and shot, killed, before he has been a soldier three or six months. What then? Can the Company *rightfully* refuse to pay the policy? Of course the Company *say* they are not liable—that the policy is forfeited because the war premium is not paid—that such a risk was not accepted. But I have my doubts about it, and am very anxious to have those doubts set at rest. There is no kind of doubt about what a *volunteer* must do, but this citizen is not and does not intend to volunteer.

You may and probably will dismiss this as a question to be determined by the Courts, but would it not be well to discuss it. Its importance is immense. Thousands of insurers must suffer by the forfeiture of their policies; or the Insurance companies. On whom must it fall? The widow deprived of her husband's support cannot contend with a great corporation. Perhaps discussion now may settle the right. If the insured, being a drafted soldier, failing to pay the extra premium demanded as "war risk" forfeits his policy justly, it would be well for him to know it; but if Life Insurance Corporations have to make sacrifices, may suffer, as well, as individuals by being compelled to continue or keep good the policy of the drafted man so long as the usual premium was paid, it would also be well for all parties to know it. You will, I am sure, oblige many of your readers by bringing up this subject in some shape before the drafting commences. Yours,

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1862. D. W.

Ready to Head a Regiment of Blacks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having served for ten years in the British Army as an officer, both in the Horse and Foot, I feel myself perfectly qualified to take command of a company or regiment. Notwithstanding I am somewhat advanced in years, yet I am still strong and active, and it appears to me that the services of old and young are required to put down this foul rebellion. I have fought with colored regiments, and been more or less associated all my life with both bond and free of that race, and consequently have been enabled to form a pretty correct opinion of their good qualities.

I, therefore, offer my services at any moment to head a colored regiment, in the cause of my adopted country, to preserve the Union of the States inviolate.

VIATOR.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1862.

Vallandigham's Speech at Dayton, Ohio.

At a public meeting held at Dayton, Ohio, on Saturday last, VALLANDIGHAM made a speech explanatory of his position. It must be acknowledged to be a full statement, and unambiguous. He said:

I speak not as a member, but by way of curiosity, that your hereafter depends upon your adhesion to the laws and Constitution.

Why, Sirs, men of position in this town are proclaiming and justifying the right of disregarding the Constitution, for allowing an object which cannot be obtained without departing from it. Have they lost history?

Now, fellow-citizens, I have something to say about the attempt to suppress the rebellion. I always have been in favor of suppressing the rebellion. Perhaps my mode has not been that of other men. For I have a right to judge what mode should be tried. I am for suppressing all rebellions—both rebellions. There are two; the Secessionist rebellion South, and the Abolition rebellion North and West. I am for suppressing both.

As for the armed rebellion of the Secessionists of the South, I commit that to the army of the United States, and to the brave officers and soldiers who have outraged Major-General, Gaspar R. McClellan. If he is not able to end it, it is because it is not in the nature of things to be accomplished in that way. If he had been allowed to do so, he would, I believe, have been accomplished by this time. If it was possible to suppress it by armed force, the plan proposed by him was the only one which could have succeeded.

It limited the restoration of the Union as it was. That's the trouble. All our victories were the result of his plan, all our reverses followed his neglection. From the hour to the three has been no victory.

There are two rebellions against it. That of the rebels of the South I commit to the army. The other is that of the Abolitionists of the North. Every man must choose which he will act against.

Occupying the position of a representative, and exempt by law from service, I think my duty is to stay at home and fight the Abolition rebels of the North, for both rebellions should be put down. I leave it to the army, and the Generals at the head of the army, to attend to the rebels of the North; but I propose, in the exercise of my constitutional rights, which cannot and shall not be taken from me, to put down this rebellion, and if any man thinks he should stay at home to put down Abolition rebels, he ought to do it.

The hour of trial, of vindication, will soon come. In six months—in six weeks, it may be—the question will be between an eternal separation and a union by compromise. Which will you choose? It will come. Men must choose between the Union our fathers made, and eternal disunion. I believe the Administration will declare for separation. Then I shall be found in favor of the Union and against secession. The choice must be made, and made soon. It cannot be postponed.

We have an enormous debt—accumulating at the rate of three millions per day. How long can we endure that? We shall lose seven-three-fourths of our army—250,000 already having been lost in some way. Yet you were told that it would end in twenty days.

Two must soon decide between Union and separation. I am for the Union of our Fathers, and will stand by it. It is the palladium of our liberties. We are in the midst of calamities. One poor paper money is 90 cents less than gold. We have a heavy tax upon it—touching everything—which cannot be repudiated. A tariff also, which increases the duties from 44 to 130 per cent. Mean stated this last a short time. There is not one single thing which is not taxed, except the bright sun of heaven, the air we breathe, etc. These are terrible facts. Something must be done. The voices of the people must be obeyed.

If the President wants success he must come back to the Constitution; he must abide by and execute all the laws. Say to Congress, "Repeal your abolition legislation, stay your hands." When this is done, in spite of the loss of life, the destruction of property, &c., in spite of all, the Constitution will be understood and restored to power, and the Union of our fathers will be maintained, and the old flag wave over land and sea.

Commencement of the Troy University.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 8, 1862.

The exercises of Commencement Week at the University of the City of Troy, have just been held, and all were attended by large and intelligent audiences. The Class of 1862 is the first Class which this new College has sent forth into the world, and they reflect honor upon their *Alma Mater*. The scholarship displayed in their orations, the finish and ease of their delivery, all combine to show that the course of instruction here at Troy is decidedly above the average. The first address on the programme for the week was the Annual Sermon before the Ministerial Lyceum, Monday evening, Aug. 4, delivered in the First Baptist Church, (Rev. Geo. C. BALDWIN, D. D.) by Rev. S. D. BROWN, of Albany. The discourse was able and interesting. On Tuesday evening, Aug. 5, the Prize Declamation of Appointees from the Junior and Sophomore Classes, was held in the North Second-street M. E. Church.

The programme embraced the following:

Music—Prayer—Music.

Sophomore Oration.....W. W. Battershall.
Spartacus to the Gladiators at Capua.....Kellogg.
Junior Oration.....B. B. Loomis.
Address to the London Y. M. C. Association.....Punshon.

Music.

Sophomore Oration.....Lyndon H. Stevens.
Patriotism.....Chapin.
Junior Oration.....Francis T. Patton.
Plea of Sergeant Buz-Fuz.....Dickens.

Music.

Sophomore Oration.....W. K. Newcomb.
"Vindication from Calumny".....Emmet.
Junior Oration.....Stephen Palmer.
"The Philosophy of Life".....Anon.

Music.

Prof. T. J. Guy presided at the organ. The Committee of Award consisted of Rev. E. H. WARNWORTH, D. D., Hon. CHAS. J. SAYE and Rev. C. W. CUSHING. The prize, established by the Senior class, a set of GOLDSMITH's complete works, elegantly bound and illustrated, was given to Mr. F. T. PATTON, as appreciating and rendering the spirit of the author in a more complete manner than the other speakers. Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 6, at 3 o'clock, the Baccalaureate Address was given in the State-Street M. E. Church, by Rev. RANDOLPH S. FOSTER, D.D., President of the University. His subject was "Success and Failure," and it was treated in a masterly manner, detailing the many causes which lead the young man to relax his efforts for advancement, and pointing the numerous instances and ways of failure; at the same time giving earnest, practical advice, so that the youth might avoid the pitfall, and rise to perfect success here and hereafter. In the evening, at the same church, the United Literary Societies—Ideean and Philothesian—were addressed by Rev. E. H. WARNWORTH, D.D., in a succinct and able manner, which enchained in the deepest attention the whole of the large audience.

Thursday morning, Aug. 7, witnessed the Commencement proper, in the large and beautiful First Presbyterian Church, Rev. N. S. S. BEACH, D. D., President, presiding. The exercises opened at 9¾ A. M., with prayer by Rev. Dr. True, when the following programme was carried out:

Music.

Salutatory Oration in Latin—E. S. Theodore Clapp, Troy.
Poem—"Destruction of Pompeii"—Phineas R. Hawthurst, Ellenville.

Music.

Essay—"Adversity as a Stimulus"—George A. Hall, New-York.
Oration—"The Influence of Poetry"—Henry N. Copp, Troy.
Oration—"Extremes of Opinion"—George Wingate, Great Falls, N. H.

Music.

Essay—"The Heroic"—Albert Danker, Jr., Troy.
Oration—"The Martyr Spirit"—Gilbert H. Gregory, Moreau.
Scientific Essay—"The Stereoscope"—Thomas S. Wiles, Albany.

Music.

Oration—"Collegiate Education"—James S. Lemon, Rochester.
Oration—"Non-reality"—David W. Gates, Pleasant Mount, Penn.
Poem—"The Progress of Astronomy"—B. Frank Leggett, Ches